E
186
.4
A11

Class _____

Book _____

COPYRIGHT DEPOSIT

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA

ITS BEGINNINGS, ITS PURPOSE
AND
A RECORD OF ITS WORK
1891-1913

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY
M C M X I I I

E186
.4
A11

APR -6 1914

©CLA369644

no. 1

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE

History and Description 7

I. Work of the Corporate Societies 13

A. Historical and Restorative 13

(1) Historic Buildings 13

(2) Monuments and Tablets 23

(3) Registers, Wills, Vestry Books, Records, Seals, Inscriptions 39

(4) Loan Exhibits, Collections of Old Silver, Furniture, and Other Relics . . . 46

B. Educational 49

(5) Study Classes, Papers, Libraries and Anniversaries 49

(6) Scholarships, Lectures, and Prizes . . 56

(7) Patriotic and Educational Work Among Immigrants and Illiterate Mountaineers 59

(8) Other Patriotic and Educational Work. 68

II. Work of the National Society 69

A. Restorative and Commemorative . . . 69

(1) Buildings 69

(2) Historical Publications 76

(3) Loan Exhibits 79

(4) Collections of Old Ecclesiastical Silver and Descriptive Book 82

II. Work of the National Society—*Continued*
B. Patriotic
(5) The Spanish-American War; Relief Work; Monument and Book . . . 92

Conclusion
Appendix.
Officers of the National Society 101
Corporate Societies in order of Admission to National Society 103
Committees of the National Society . . 108

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA

ITS BEGINNINGS, ITS PURPOSE AND A RECORD OF ITS WORK

THE National Society of the Colonial Dames of America is one of the historic-patriotic organizations whose formation and rapid growth was a feature of the closing years of the last century. And for none of them, perhaps, was there a greater necessity; since the history of the thirteen Colonies and the Colonial period — which this Society represents — replete though it is with tales of heroism and romance, was so overshadowed by the more thrilling chronicles of the American Revolution that but little was known of it, and the buildings, the relics, and the sites associated with it were fast disappearing from sight and memory.

The Society differs from all the others of its kind, because

This account of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America was prepared in accordance with the following resolution, adopted at the Eleventh Biennial Council, held in Washington, D. C., May 1-4, 1912.

Resolved: That a committee be appointed to prepare a pamplet of information as to the scope and work of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America, setting forth what has been accomplished in a national and local way.

in its formation and composition it has been a growth, and not an organization defined and limited from the beginning. And like all growths it has developed, at times, along unexpected lines, and produced a result differing, in some respects, from every other similar organization.

It is quite likely that none of its founders had exactly the same idea with regard to it, and it is certain that none of them could have foreseen what would grow from their careful planting.

There are some delightful houses that are the result and work of time and the necessities of an increasing family. A room is added here, a portico there, another story, another wing, until one may lose one's self in its charming disorder. If we could take such a dwelling and harmonize its incongruities and adjust its discordant lines, the result would be a home unlike any other, but with a charm peculiarly its own. Some such result has been accomplished in the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America,— an edifice designed by its earliest architects for a family of thirteen, but later enlarged to receive all the States in the Union.

The first of the societies which compose the National Society was organized in Philadelphia on the 8th of April, 1891, and letters were written to well-known women in other Colonial States asking them to unite with the Pennsylvania Society in forming a National Organization. Similar societies were rapidly formed in the other Colonial States and in the District of Columbia — which was adopted as the Domicile of the National Society — and National Councils were held there every two years save the first, on May 19, 1892, which convened in Wilmington, Delaware; at which societies in Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware, and the District of Columbia were represented.

The Constitution adopted at this first Council provided that there should be a society in each of the thirteen Colonial States and one in the District of Columbia, but these limitations soon proved too narrow, and in 1898 the Constitution was amended to allow the formation of associate societies in the non-Colonial States; and during the ensuing years a *modus vivendi* was adopted which makes this organization quite unique among patriotic societies. Its Colonial character is emphasized and perpetuated in two ways; first, every member of every State society is also a Dame of one of the societies in the thirteen Colonial States; and, second, the Colonial State societies and the society in the District are given a larger representation in the National Councils than those in the non-Colonial States.

This distinction was adopted to give dignity and prestige to the societies which represent the thirteen Colonies. But since they are also much larger numerically than the societies in the non-Colonial States, the additional representation is fairly proportioned to the general membership.

The plan was not adopted without much thought and discussion, and mutual and generous concessions on the part of all the societies, and it has resulted in certain well-defined characteristics peculiar to this organization.

In the first place, the thirteen societies which represent the original Colonies have a tendency to develop their individual and personal history, and each one has characteristics differing from the others. They are each, so to speak, sovereign and independent, and occupy toward each other much the same attitude that the Colonies did before the Union of the States; since each is supreme within its own limits, passes upon the eligibility of its members and provides the terms and conditions of admission, and each has

a membership outside its geographical limits in the various societies in the non-Colonial States. Those members who keep in touch with the work and spirit of the Society learn to recognize the ear-marks which distinguish Providence Plantations from Massachusetts Bay, and the spirit that animates Pennsylvania from that of New York or Maryland. It also greatly stimulates the knowledge and investigation of local Colonial history. No well-informed or deeply interested member of the Society would be puzzled to know where the Representatives were called "Deputies" and where they were known as "Burgesses"; or to distinguish the Colonial home of the "Preachers of Election Sermons" from that of the landgraves and caciques.

The members who compose the societies in the non-Colonial States are each Dames, as well, of one of the thirteen Colonial State societies. They are descended from the same ancestry; are equally interested in the history of the Colonies, and are either directly or indirectly represented in the historical work of the parent societies; and they sometimes make special contributions to restorative and commemorative work in the Colonial States; as in the case of the Minnesota Society, whose members deriving ancestry from Massachusetts sent a donation for the restoration of the Quincy house. While they do not differ among themselves to the same degree as the original societies, yet the organizations in those States which were once parts of the thirteen Colonies, and those which had a history co-eval with, or prior to, the Colonial period, are patriotically jealous of their ancient lineage; and well-informed Dames know as much about the early Colonial history of Maine and its importance as a Colony, as they do of the Province of New Jersey, and are as well instructed in the Spanish and

French history of Alabama, Louisiana, California, Florida, and Mississippi as in the settlement of Georgia or Delaware.

And all this is but a by-product, so to speak, of the endeavor to so organize the Society that the Colonial flavor may not be lost in the overwhelming number and the absorbing vitality and energy of the societies in the non-Colonial States.

The National Councils are held every two years in the City of Washington, and are composed of the officers of the National Society, and delegates, and their alternates, from each of the Corporate Societies. No visitors, spectators, or reporters are admitted; not even other members of the Society are allowed on the floor.

This is objected to by some, on the ground that too little is known of the character of these conventions and the work which the organization accomplishes; but, on the other hand, it results in a quiet and well-ordered meeting which would be impossible were the attendance larger, or were it composed, in part, of spectators who took no active share in the deliberations.

The Council hears reports from the officers of the National Society and from the Chairmen of the Committees; of which there are:—(1) Standing Committees on the details of the Council, on Historic Research, on Loan Exhibits, on Distribution of Papers on Historical Subjects, on Publication, *et cetera*, and:—(2) Temporary Committees, appointed at each Council for special work.

The National Historian's report contains a brief account of the work accomplished, during the two years, by each society. Plans are discussed for achievements along all the different lines of endeavor, and the limited size of the Council permits of very free and full debate and comment by any

delegate from any society. But perhaps the best, as well as the most delightful feature of these Councils is something that is not mentioned in the program—another by-product—to repeat our commercial simile. It is the fact that for one week the members of the Council live together in one of the quieter hotels where all the meetings are held, and this close and congenial intercourse between representative women from different and remote parts of the country, results in a knowledge and a sympathetic understanding of the characteristics and the people of these sections, that could be brought about in no other way. The traveling public does not usually come in contact with all that is best and finest in the lives of the communities they visit; but in these gatherings the citizens of distant States learn to know each other and to recognize and value the ties that should make us, in fact, as we are in name, "These United States."

The National Society has a membership of about 7,000, and is composed of Corporate Societies in 37 States and in the District of Columbia. It endeavors to confine its work along historical lines to the Colonial period — its members being lineal descendants of the men of the Colonies who first settled and governed the country, who shaped its policies and established its traditions.

Its aims are recited in the constitution, which states that;

"The objects of this Society shall be to collect and preserve manuscripts, traditions, relics, and mementos of bygone days; to preserve and restore buildings connected with the early history of our country, to diffuse healthful and intelligent information concerning the past, to create a popular interest in our Colonial history, to stimulate a spirit of true patriotism and a genuine love of country, and

to impress upon the young the sacred obligation of honoring the memory of those heroic ancestors whose ability, valor, suffering, and achievements are beyond all praise."

And this part of the constitution is read at the opening of each day's deliberations — lest they forget the high purposes which should inspire them.

As appears from the above, the aims of the Society are two-fold — (1) to do honor to the past by the study of its history and the preservation of its relics and records; and (2) to encourage patriotism in the present, built upon a knowledge of and a reverence for the past; and its work therefore falls broadly under two heads; the first HISTORICAL, COMMEMORATIVE AND RESTORATIVE — the second EDUCATIONAL; and in describing the achievements of the (I) Corporate and of the (II) National societies we will subdivide these two classes for convenience of reference.

I. THE WORK OF THE CORPORATE SOCIETIES

A. HISTORICAL AND RESTORATIVE

(1) HISTORIC BUILDINGS

The Corporate Societies, especially those in the Colonial States, early awoke to the fact that many of the buildings intimately connected with our Colonial history had either been already swept away, or were rapidly disappearing before the march of progress and that ruthless iconoclast, modern business. The fact of our nearness in time to the great events of our National history bred an indifference to

them that will be one of the things for which coming generations will not hold us blameless.

It is strange that Americans who grow enthusiastic over the châteaux associated with the women of the French Court, are not interested in the beautiful mansion on the James River where Evelyn Byrd died of a broken heart, or that other home where "Dorothy Q." whispered the "Yes" which meant so much to her gifted descendant, and which he has so delightfully immortalized in verse; and that our own people should gaze with respectful awe on the rocks at Quanto whence Garibaldi set forth to liberate Sicily, and feel no corresponding thrill on the spot, on the Savannah, where Oglethorpe landed with his colonists a hundred years earlier.

The Society has been most active along this line, as the need was most pressing, and old State-houses, old churches, old forts, and beautiful old dwelling-houses have been rescued: either by a protest uttered in time, or by the purchase of the actual building.

It was in this spirit that the Society in Pennsylvania sent a long list of names signed to a protest against the destruction of Congress Hall, at the corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets in Philadelphia; and, when its preservation was assured, restored and furnished the room in which the first and second Congresses met during the Washington administration; where Washington was inaugurated for his second term, and where John Adams was inaugurated on March 4, 1797. The Society also restored the elm trees in front of the Hall.

There is time and space for only a list of such buildings which the Society has rescued and restored.

Among them is Stenton, in Pennsylvania, built in 1728;

the home of James Logan, who was the friend of Penn, President of the Council and Secretary of the Colony. The Pennsylvania Society was made Custodian of the house in 1899, and has restored and furnished it as the Colonial home of a Quaker gentleman. It contains many Logan relics and pieces of furniture; in addition to which the Society has recently restored and replanted the old Colonial garden of Deborah Logan which surrounds it.

The Pennsylvania Society also contributed to the purchase of a small house in the rear of Carpenters' Hall, to reduce the danger from fire to that historic building.

The New York Society has been the custodian of the Van Cortlandt house since 1896, when a special Act of the Legislature authorized the Park Department of New York to lease the house to the Dames, to be maintained by them as a public museum. The present house is the third one on the property, and was built in 1748 by Frederick Van Cortlandt, on land bought from the Philipse Manor. It was originally part of the Patroonship of Adrian Van der Donck, to whom it was confirmed by Governor Kieft in 1646, after he had purchased it from the Indians. It is the aim of the Society to preserve, restore and furnish the house as an example of a gentleman's house during the middle of the 18th century; and it is gradually succeeding in completing each room as a harmonious example of some one period and style. The dining-room is in the transitional period; one bedroom is furnished in early American maple; another in mahogany of the so-called six-legged period. The Society has had the advice of Luke Vincent Lockwood in selecting the furniture, and is at present engaged in furnishing the drawing-room as a memorial to the former president of the Society, Mrs. Howard Townsend. The Grinling Gibbons over-mantel,

in this room, determines the epoch in the furnishing, and a number of beautiful pieces have already been purchased. There is also a Dutch garden which the Society is making as typical as the house. In one room, called the Museum, exhibits are held, to which reference is made later in these pages. The house has numbered among its visitors Generals Washington and Rochambeau, the Duke of Clarence, afterward William IV of England, and Admiral Digby of the British Navy, and its interest for the public and its educational and historic value are illustrated by the fact that the list of annual visitors has grown from 50,000 in 1903 to 300,000 in 1909.

Whitehall, in Newport, Rhode Island, was the home of Dean Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne, whose benefactions to Yale College were larger than John Harvard's to Harvard. Dean Berkeley gave the house to Yale and the University leased it to a citizen of Newport for 999 years. By the patriotic efforts of three members of the Society, the remainder of the lease, which has 777 years to run, was secured, the house was restored and furnished, and given in charge to the Rhode Island Society. Like the other Colonial houses which are the property and care of the Colonial State societies, Whitehall is furnished and maintained in strict keeping with the period which it represents, both as to the interior and its surroundings, and the expense thus incurred is met by a fund established as a memorial to Edith Bucklin Hartshorn Mason, first president of the Rhode Island Society. It now holds its meetings in the Ezek Hopkins house, given to the City of Providence by the great-great-great-grandson of Admiral Ezek Hopkins.

The historical value of these ancient homes is greatly

enhanced by the fact that each is typical of the houses of the Colonial period.

The Quincy house, in Quincy, Massachusetts, was bought by the Massachusetts Dames, in connection with the Park Commissioners for the State, in 1902. Part of the house was built in 1636 by the first Edmund Quincy; the latest addition was made in 1706. It was the home of two Dorothy Q's — one, the ancestress of Oliver Wendell Holmes; the other, the wife of John Hancock. It has been restored and furnished throughout with colonial furniture. It is open to the public daily, has visitors from all parts of the world, and is a source of great pleasure and profit to the community. The same Society has restored one room in the Rebecca Nurse house at Danvers, which was built in 1636, and is a remarkable example of a Colonial farmhouse. It was from this house that Rebecca was carried to her death as a witch, and behind it she was buried by her sons at midnight. The Society has also restored and furnished three rooms in the Royall house at Medford, Massachusetts, which was the country house of John Winthrop about 1637. It was enlarged by John Usher, who was at one time Lieutenant-Governor of New Hampshire, and who lived there until 1726. These two houses are the best examples now existing in Massachusetts — the one of a Colonial farmhouse, the other of a Colonial mansion.

The Massachusetts Society has also contributed to the improvement of Dummer Academy in Newbury — the oldest Academy in the State. Samuel Moody was its Master for 27 years, beginning thirteen years before the Revolution. He taught 516 pupils, fifteen of whom were in the Continental Congress, among them Rufus King, and others less famous. In 1913 the Society assisted in the

restoration of Christ Church, Boston, by placing brass tablets in all the pews, with the names of the original owners. The Society also gave a generous contribution to the Cooper-Austin house fund, in Cambridge, to the Hancock-Clarke house in Lexington, and to the Paul Revere house in Boston, and raised $2,500 to assist the New England Historic Genealogical Society to complete their new building in 1913.

In Connecticut the Society has restored the house of the Rev. Henry Whitfield at Guilford, built by him about 1639, and said to be the oldest house in New England; and more recently they have aided in the restoration of the old State-house in Hartford, built in 1792 and designed by Bulfinch. Later it became the City Hall, and the beautiful interior underwent sad mutilation to adapt it to municipal uses. In 1909 it was proposed to tear it down, when the Connecticut Society came to the rescue with a protest and a more compelling proposal to contribute half the expenses necessary to restore the interior. To this end they raised $10,000 in two weeks! But this financial measure of their endeavor is small compared with the educational effect of the crusade they established, and the value to the community of a just appreciation of such a heritage from the past.

The old St. Philip's Church in North Carolina, built in 1725, on the Cape Fear River, was repaired and preserved by the Society in that State, which makes an annual appropriation for its maintenance, and which has placed in the church a tablet referred to under another head. The Society keeps alive its interest in this historic church by making a yearly pilgrimage to it on Mayday, the anniversary of its founding.

In South Carolina, the Colonial powder magazine, a

quaint brick building in a perfect state of preservation, though built in 1704, was bought and restored by the Society and filled with Colonial relics. Two old English cannon guard the entrance, bearing the royal crown and the Georgian arms. They were serving as gateposts in a railroad yard, when they were discovered and rescued. The State is rich in old Churches, and the Dames have also restored the churchyard and tower at Dorchester, South Carolina. The Church dates from 1719 and at the same place is an old Tabby fort on the Ashley River in an admirable state of preservation, the entire shape remaining as it was originally occupied. At this point Colonel John Laurens — called for his intrepidity "The Bayard of the Revolution" — attempted to ford the Ashley River, but finding it impossible, he swam across at the head of his men.

Dorchester, in England, was the original hive from which a swarm of colonists came, who settled first in Massachusetts, and in loving memory of their old English home, named the new one, "Dorchester." From Massachusetts another swarm went to South Carolina, and again named the place, "Dorchester"; and still a third, from South Carolina, settled in Liberty County, in Georgia, in 1752; where 31,950 acres of land was granted to them, and where they built the old Midway Church, which is still standing, and of which the father of Oliver Wendell Holmes, the poet, was pastor from 1783 to 1789.

As another instance of the ties which bind the different sections of the country, it is interesting to note that Congress has recently made an appropriation for a monument to be erected within the churchyard at Midway, to General Screven and to General James Stuart, the ancestor of Mr. Roosevelt.

Another Colonial church in Georgia is the "Jerusalem Church" at Ebenezer, built by the Salzburg Lutherans, who emigrated to the colony in 1733 and 1735. On April 21, 1911, the Georgia Society unveiled a bronze tablet which they presented to the church in memory of its erection in 1767-1769.

In 1909 the Virginia Society contributed to the restoration of the old Colonial Church at Westover, and to St. Peter's in New Kent County; the former so intimately connected with William Byrd and his daughter Evelyn, the latter the church in which Martha Custis (Mrs. Washington) worshipped. The preservation of the register of this church by the same Society is referred to later in this account. The same Society contributed to the restoration of the "Old Donation Church" in Princess Anne County, one of the earliest churches in this country, and so named from the establishment of a home for poor boys on a tract of land donated for the purpose by the rector of the church.

In New Hampshire the Society joined in an endeavor to prevent the destruction of the old martello tower in the rear of Fort Constitution, known as the Walbach Tower, and it has also purchased and restored an old manor house in Exeter known as "The Colonial Manor," built in 1708 and opened by the Dames in 1903. They have made it a museum of antiques and mounted in front of it two cannon of the time of William and Mary.

The Moffatt-Ladd house, in Portsmouth, well known throughout New England as the best type of a Colonial residence, was received in 1912 by the New Hampshire Society from the Ladd family, descendants of John Mason, to whom James the First issued a grant of a large part of New

Hampshire. It was the first three-storied house in the State, and was built in 1759 by John Moffatt for his son Samuel, who married Sarah Catharine Mason, and it has been occupied for seven generations by his posterity. William Whipple, the signer, was, at one time, in possession, and planted the fine horse-chestnut trees which are still standing. The house is an example of the best architecture of its period, with wide halls, a broad stairway, and paneling of great beauty. It contains a Grinling Gibbons mantel, and the carving throughout is of rare excellence. The society has begun the work of restoring it, in furnishings and decorations, to the condition of its early history, and has laid out its extensive garden according to the original design. The house will be open to the public during the summer months, and special exhibits will be held there as often as practicable.

In New Jersey, the Society has contributed to the restoration of the Old Barracks in Trenton, dating from 1754. They are its custodians and have filled it with old furniture and valuable relics of the period. In 1912 a signed paper was sent to the Governor of New Jersey, giving the Society's indorsement of a plan to restore "The Old Barracks" to its original design and style of architecture. Of five such structures, built in the time of need, this old building in Trenton is the only one left standing in the State. The Society is glad to announce that Governor Wilson signed the bill making such appropriations as will carry this plan into effect.

The old Colonial fort, built by Oglethorpe in 1734 at Frederica, on St. Simon's Island, has been restored and marked by the Society in Georgia. Their care includes a constant battle with the waves which threat-

ened its very existence until preventive measures were taken.

Many of the societies in non-Colonial as well as in Colonial States have assisted in an effort to purchase the Carlisle house in Alexandria, Virginia, the Pohick Church, where Washington was a vestryman, and where he and Mrs. Washington often worshipped, and the John Marshall house in Richmond. The Society in the District has contributed to the preservation of Falls Church, across the Potomac, and the Society in Virginia has repaired the clock in the tower of Bruton Church, in Williamsburg, so that the hammer now strikes on the original bell which was brought from England in Colonial days.

In addition to the restoration and preservation of the old Swedes' Church in Wilmington, the Society in Delaware has accomplished a similar work to that done in Connecticut. The State-house — one of the fine old State-houses of which so few remain to us — was built in 1791 and had suffered much from the tooth of time, and more from the hand of man. Its existence was threatened in 1908, when the Society set itself to create a popular enthusiasm for its preservation, with the result that the Legislature, with an appreciation as praiseworthy as it is rare, voted $63,000 for its restoration.

But the thirteen Colonial States are not the only ones in which Colonial Dames preserve and restore old buildings. The Society in Maine, by a contribution of $739, helped to meet the financial conditions upon which Longfellow's early home in Portland was given to the Maine Historical Society.

The Ohio Society has acquired and restored the office of the Ohio Land Company, in Marietta, as a memorial to

Rufus Putnam, and other early settlers. The Texas Society subscribed to the fund for the preservation of the Alamo, which historic fort has become the property of the State.

The Society in Arkansas has made heroic efforts to preserve, in its entirety and original surroundings, her State-house; pronounced by many eminent critics to be a masterpiece of Ionic architecture. Among the most interesting of such accomplishments was the work of the Florida Society, which lent its aid in preserving the old Fort Marion and the City Gates of St. Augustine.

(2) MONUMENTS AND TABLETS ON HISTORIC SITES, AND TO HISTORIC PERSONS

Where there is no building to be rescued to tell its story of valor and heroism, or the quieter traditions of religion and domestic life, the societies have located and marked, in stone or in bronze, the sites of historic events. Such monuments and tablets now dot the soil of the Colonial and non-Colonial States, until the list has grown so long that it must be given, catalogue fashion, with only a passing word of comment.

Certain societies have identified and marked the sites of the earliest landings and the first settlements. Of such are:

The spot where Roger Williams landed in Rhode Island in 1631, which the Society has converted into a park and planted with trees from other historic localities, and which it continues to care for; the landing place at Odiorne Point of the first settlers in New Hampshire in 1623; the spot, in Savannah, where Oglethorpe first pitched his tent on American soil in 1732; the site in Maine where, in August 1907, three months after the Tercentenary at Jamestown, the Maine

Society, in connection with other historical and patriotic societies in the State, celebrated the three-hundredth anniversary of the landing and settlement at Fort Popham, by unveiling a large boulder with a bronze tablet bearing the following inscription:

THE FIRST ENGLISH COLONY
ON THE SHORES OF NEW ENGLAND
WAS FOUNDED HERE
AUGUST 29, N. S. 1607
UNDER
GEORGE POPHAM

Arkansas has placed a tablet in the State-house at Little Rock, commemorating the planting of the cross by De Soto on the soil that is now Arkansas, on St. John's Day, in 1541; and California has erected a sundial in Golden Gate Park, in memory of the early navigators who touched that shore: Fortuna Jimenez, in 1533-4; Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, in 1542, and Sir Francis Drake, in 1579.

New Jersey has unveiled a tablet in Newark, to the first settlers of "Ye towne upon ye Pasayak, 1666"; and the Delaware Dames have dedicated a boulder hewn from "The Rocks" in Delaware, with an inscription which recites that:

> "This stone is a portion of 'The Rocks' on which landed the first Swedish Colonists in America, 29th March, 1638. On this spot stood Fort Christina. Here the Swedes held their first civil Court, and in the chapel of the fort, celebrated their first Christian worship in the New World. Erected by the Delaware Society of the Colonial Dames of America, 29th March, 1903."

The Society also recorded the first Dutch settlement in the State, by a boulder and tablet in Newcastle, near the original site of Fort Casimir, "built by the Dutch, in 1651, and recaptured by them from the Swedes in 1655." The spot on which the fort stood is now submerged by the Delaware River. The establishment of the first English settlement in the State was marked by a tablet on the Court-house wall, at Newcastle, which states that:

> "On the 28th day of October, 1682, William Penn, the Great Proprietor, on his first landing in America, here proclaimed his Government, and received from the Commissioners of the Duke of York the key of the fort, and turf, twig, and water as symbols of his possession."

It is worthy of note that the commemorative work which is done by the Corporate Societies is of historic value, not only in preserving from oblivion the buildings and sites connected with our early history, but that it is also true to the spirit and science of history in placing events in their proper relations, as illustrated by the tablets just described, which suggest at a glance the history and formation of the Colony of Delaware, and the part which different races have had in its development.

The societies have identified and marked places associated with the Indians of Colonial times:

In Pennsylvania, the spot where Sullivan built a bridge over Ten Mile Run during his march against the Six Nations; in Georgia, the burial place of Tomochichi, the Mico of the Yamacraws, who died in 1739, and was buried with military honors; in Connecticut, the site of the Fort of Uncas, who was Chief of the Mohegans and a friend of the English; in

Massachusetts, the spot where Wannalancet passed his last days; in Virginia, a tablet at Jamestown to the memory of the Indian, Chanco, who saved the remnant of the colony in the Indian massacre of 1622; in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, the university town of the State, a granite boulder to the Indian warrior of that name who was killed by De Soto in 1584; in Michigan, the site of the encampment of the Fox Indians in 1712, to which reference will be made again.

The societies have also identified and marked by monument or tablet the sites of Colonial forts and battlegrounds.

North Carolina has marked the site of the old fort on Roanoke Island and has placed, in Southport, a large boulder which is a part of the original fortification of Fort Johnson, the first fort in the Province. The tablet states that "on this spot the Royal Authority in the Province fell to rise no more."

The Pennsylvania Society has placed a tablet to mark the site of Fort Pitt; and Georgia has erected a monument on the site of the old Colonial fort, Augusta, built by order of Oglethorpe, and the scene of Colonial and Revolutionary conflicts; an old Colonial cannon lies at the base of this monument.

The Society in Georgia, in connection with the Society of Colonial Wars, in 1913, unveiled a monument on the site of the important and decisive battle of "Bloody Marsh," on St. Simon's Island where, in 1742, General Oglethorpe, with some six hundred Englishmen and about fifty Indians put to flight an invading army of Spaniards, and received the thanks of the Colonial governors of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina.

In 1913 the Connecticut Society dedicated a stone to mark the site of the old English fort (1635) at Saybrook

Point, at the mouth of the Connecticut River, and in 1912 the Alabama Society unveiled a shaft of marble on the site of the old French fort, Toulouse, built in 1714 — the last fort erected by Bienville for protection against the Indians, and the spot where, in 1812, the Creek Indians surrendered to General Jackson; the shaft being a modest replica of the monument on the Plains of Abraham. The inscription further states: "The Alabama Society of Colonial Dames preserves the memory of faithful service."

The Society in the District of Columbia has marked the spot from which Braddock awaited the disembarkation of his troops in 1755, and a tablet in Michigan has already been mentioned, which bears the following inscription:

> "Here encamped the Fox Indians (Outagamies) during the siege of Detroit, 1712. Here also were buried the soldiers killed in the battle of Lake Erie, 1813. Erected by the National Society of Colonial Dames of America in Michigan, December, 1904."

On the old round tower of Fort Snelling, at the point where the Minnesota River flows into the Mississippi, the Society in Minnesota has placed a tablet in memory of the treaty made in 1805 by Lieutenant Zebulon Pike, U. S. A., with the Sioux Nation, which acquired for the United States the site on which, a few years later, this fort was built.

The Society in Ohio, in connection with the Archæological and Historical Society of the State, has placed a tablet on the site of the old Fort Sandusky, connected with the earliest history of the State.

The list includes a sundial on the river bank at Charleston-Kanawha, in West Virginia, on the site of Fort Clenden-

ning, built about the time of the battle of Point Pleasant, in the Indian wars.

Among monuments now in preparation is one which the Kentucky Society will place in the small park near the Ohio River, in front of the new station of the Illinois Central Railroad, in Louisville. On a granite monolith is a bronze tablet, bearing this inscription:

TO COMMEMORATE
THE ESTABLISHMENT
OF THE TOWN OF
LOUISVILLE, 1780

On this site stood Fort Nelson, built 1782, under the direction of George Rogers Clark after the expedition which gave to the Country the great Northwest.

The Colonial Dames of America in the State of Kentucky, 1912.

The Dames in Mississippi are planning a monument on the site of Fort Maurepas, the oldest fort in the Mississippi territory, and the place where d'Iberville landed.

There are also monuments and tablets to famous men of Colonial times.

Maryland has placed a tablet in the Johns Hopkins University to Sir Francis Nicholas, the founder of King William's School at Annapolis; North Carolina has erected a monument to the memory of Cornelius Harnett of North Carolina, and the Colonial and Revolutionary heroes of the Lower Cape Fear, and a tablet in the old St. Philip's Church on the Cape Fear River, to Colonel Maurice Moore, who gave the land for the town of Brunswick, North Carolina,

in 1725, and reserved "for the glory of God" the site of the parish church. The tablet was the gift of one of the members of the Society, and the ceremonies of the unveiling were under the auspices of the North Carolina Society. Later the Society unveiled a monument at Brunswick, made of stones from Governor Tryon's "palace" at Russellborough, to the Colonists who made the first armed resistance to the Stamp Act.

The Society in North Carolina also contributed to the tablet which has been erected to the signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, and Virginia has placed one in the memorial building at Jamestown to the Colonial governors of the State.

New Jersey has unveiled a mural tablet at Trinity Church, Trenton, to the memory of Chief Justice Trent for whom the city was named.

The Massachusetts Society has unveiled tablets to Governor Belcher and Governor Hutchinson at Milton; in Hartford, Connecticut, the Society has a tablet to Reverend Thomas Hooker, and one to Governor John Haynes; and in Georgia there is one at Christ Church, Savannah, to the eloquent English preacher, George Whitefield, who was minister of the church from 1738 to 1743, and who founded the Bethesda Orphan Home near the city in 1740 — "the first, probably, of such Charitable Institutions in this country." A peculiar interest attaches to the fact that this orphanage still exists and accomplishes its beneficent purpose in view of the lines from Whittier's poem, "The Preacher," with reference to the Bethesda mission:

> "Alas for the preacher's cherished schemes,
> Mission and Church are now but dreams."

At the request of the Georgia Society, the beautiful road leading to the Orphanage, which is part of a fine automobile course, was named "Whitefield's Road."

A worthy monument now stands in Savannah, to one of the greatest of the great men who colonized this country, Gen. James Edward Oglethorpe. The Georgia Society were the original agitators for its erection, and contributed liberally to the necessary funds.

In Bienville Park, Mobile, the Alabama Society has unveiled a monument commemorating the founding of the city by Jean Baptiste Lemoyne, Sieur de Bienville.

The societies in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Rhode Island, Delaware, Connecticut, New York, California, Tennessee, and Ohio contributed to the equestrian statue of Washington which was unveiled in Paris on July 3, 1900, — the gift of the women of America; and a few among the above contributed to the first George Washington Memorial which began to be agitated in 1898, or earlier, and which has finally culminated in the plan, mentioned later in these pages, to which the National Society has made such a liberal donation.

In Texas the Dames have a tablet in the State capitol to the officers who fell in the Mexican War, and the Society in Washington has, by request, christened and assumed the care of a giant tree in Ravenna Park, Seattle, named General Robert E. Lee, and has attached to it a bronze tablet in his memory.

Other tablets identify and mark historic buildings connected with Colonial men and events.

New York has placed a tablet in Johnson Hall, Johnstown, New York, in memory of Sir William Johnson, baronet, who built the Hall in 1762, and who was Major-General

of the New York forces, chief of the Six Nations, and held other offices of trust and honor. In 1899 the Society unveiled another in the Verplanck house on the Hudson, where Baron Von Steuben had his headquarters and where the Society of the Cincinnati was founded, and another in 1906 at Old Castle Philipse at Tarrytown.

Georgia has a tablet at the old Tondee Tavern in Savannah where, in 1775, the "Sons of Liberty" met — following the example of the Georgia Legislature in 1770,— "to express their sentiments in regard to the conduct of the Mother Country;" Virginia unveiled another on the site of the old Raleigh Tavern at Williamsburg, where Jefferson danced with "Belinda," in the Apollo Room, in the careless, happy days before the Stamp Act; and the same Society has marked, with sundials, the birthplaces of the Virginia Presidents, and has assisted the Committee in Alexandria, Virginia, in the erection of a tablet to mark the eighteen places of special historic interest in the town — the localities and events to be described thereon.

Vermont has contributed to a monument to mark the site of the first meeting house erected in the present State of Vermont, and a tablet was unveiled by the Louisiana Society, in the Cabildo in New Orleans, the ancient building where the act of transfer of Louisiana to the United States was accomplished.

The placing by the Florida Society of a descriptive and commemorative tablet on the City Gates of St. Augustine — which their zeal had helped to preserve, was only accomplished after appeals to, all the way from the Vatican, with a request for correct historical data of the early settlement of the city, to the Secretary of War — whose permission was

granted on condition that the inscription be submitted to his Department. The occasion of the unveiling was a public pageant commemorating the discovery of Florida in 1497, and the founding of St. Augustine in 1565. The societies in Iowa, California, Connecticut, and Maryland subscribed to this enterprise.

There are also commemorative tablets at universities which date from Colonial days:

The New Jersey Society has placed one in old Nassau Hall at Princeton, to the "First Presidents and Charter Trustees of the College of New Jersey;" in Connecticut, the Society has marked the meeting place of the ten ministers at Branford which was the beginning of Yale University; and Virginia has recently unveiled a monument to mark the proposed site of the Colonial University at Hernicopolis, which the Virginia Company of London, in 1619, decreed should be established there, and which met its death, with the early settlement, by the Indian massacre in 1622, when 347 men, women, and children were "killed, defaced, and mangled."

Virginia has also placed a tablet on the walls of William and Mary College in Williamsburg, whose charter was granted in 1693, and in 1913 unveiled another in the Memorial Chapel of Washington and Lee University to emphasize the Colonial record of that institution.

A few of the women of Colonial times have been remembered:

The Virginia Dames have undertaken a work of special interest, which is a new departure, in placing a memorial window in St. George's Chapel, at Gravesend, England, to mark the burial place of Pocahontas. This is the second instance of commemorative work done in England by Col-

onial Dames in America; the first was accomplished by Maryland, and is described below.

Contributions to the statue to Pocahontas, which the Pocahontas Memorial Association has placed near the Church on Jamestown Island, were made by the societies, or their members, in Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

New York has a tablet at Split Rock in Pelham Park, New York, to Anne Hutchinson, the famous religious teacher and controversialist of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The inscription reads:

ANNE HUTCHINSON
BANISHED FROM THE MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY IN 1638
BECAUSE OF HER DEVOTION TO RELIGIOUS LIBERTY
THIS COURAGEOUS WOMAN SOUGHT FREEDOM FROM
PERSECUTION IN NEW NETHERLAND.
NEAR THIS ROCK IN 1643 SHE AND HER HOUSEHOLD WERE
MASSACRED BY INDIANS
THIS TABLET IS PLACED HERE BY THE COLONIAL DAMES
OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
ANNO DOMINI MCMXI
VIRTUTES MAJORUM FILLAE CONSERVANT

The bronze plate is fastened to a large, cleft rock, standing high above the driveway, from which one looks across the Park, to the stream now called "Pelham" which, in former days, was known as the Hutchinson River.

The Maryland Society furnished a room in the Woman's Hospital of Maryland in memory of Mistress Brent, a

famous woman of her day, who received the acknowledgement of the Assembly for the reduction of a serious mutiny among the soldiers in the colony.

The Virginia Society — upon learning that the White House contained no portrait of one of the most notable women who ever presided over it — presented to Mrs. Taft, for the Executive Mansion, an exquisite copy of Gilbert Stuart's portrait of Dolly Madison. The Society had the assistance of the artist, Miss Cecilia Beaux, and Mr. Charles Henry Hart. They obtained permission from the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts to make a copy of the painting, and employed as copyist, Miss Ursula Whitlock of New York.

Especial care and attention has been given to Colonial burying grounds and tombstones:

The Virginia Society has marked the site of the birthplace of Washington, at Wakefield, in Westmoreland County, and has restored and cared for the old family graveyard there. They placed a suitable slab upon the neglected grave of George Washington's father, and the graves of other members of the family, and completed their work by putting in the graveyard a concrete block, on which were inscribed the names of all the Washingtons buried there, whose graves were not already marked. These names were taken from parish registers, family Bibles and private papers — a genealogical work of great importance.

In Maryland, the Society has assisted in the preservation of the Westminster (Presbyterian) graveyard in Baltimore and in an endowment for the care of the old Colonial churchyard of the parish of St. Paul's, Baltimore. They also contributed to the restoration of the old tombs at

Whitchurch, Hants, in England, the home of the family of Robert Brooke, gent., of Hampshire, who came to this country in 1649, "with a great retinue." The family had long since left the home, which was falling into decay, and their effigies in the parish church were crumbling away. The vicar appealed to the Maryland Brookes, and the Maryland Society made a contribution to the restoration.

South Carolina has rescued the tombstone of Hon. Robert Daniel, Governor of the Province from 1716 to 1723, who valiantly served his sovereign by land and sea. The stone was doing duty as a well cover when it was rescued and placed in the walls in old St. Philip's Church.

The New Hampshire Society has a committee whose duty it is to search out and care for the neglected graves of early Colonists, and the chairman of this committee has compiled and published a most valuable book on "Old Burying Grounds." The Society has erected, in the ancient graveyard at Hampton, a massive granite memorial to mark the graves of three of the earliest clergymen in the State of New Hampshire.

The societies in Connecticut, Rhode Island, Maryland, and other States have similar committees.

The ancient graveyard near Tower Hill, in South Kingston, has been cared for by the Rhode Island Society. They have repaired its walls and identified and marked the grave of James McSparran, the first rector of Rhode Island's oldest Episcopal parish. They have also cleaned and repaired the monument which the Diocese had placed at the spot where he was supposed to have been buried, until the Dames correctly located his grave.

In Maine a committee visited the monument to Father

Rasle, at Old Point Norridgwock, where he was massacred in 1724; they made photographs of it and reported on the care and protection given it.

Kentucky has assisted in restoring the Daniel Boone monument at Frankfort and has likewise cared for President Zachary Taylor's monument and grave.

Along other lines are the following:

The Society in Alabama has placed, in a public building, a lunette of stained glass bearing the flags of the five nations who have ruled Alabama; and Mississippi has placed a house tablet in the Capitol at Jackson commemorative of the fact that the State has been under the dominion of four powers: France, Spain, England, and America.

The Colorado Society has put a sundial in the Capitol grounds at Denver, to the State of Colorado.

In Pennsylvania many old milestones have been located and restored. More than one hundred and thirty of them have been recut, reset, and banded with iron where broken. The Society has placed a tablet on the wall of the Witmer Bridge, over Conestoga Creek, at Lancaster, which recites that:

> "The milestones on the old turnpike were restored by the Colonial Dames of America, and this tablet was erected by the Lancaster County Committee to commemorate the restoration."

Nine stones were found on the Guelph Road, bearing the arms of William Penn. The Northumberland County Committee have found four stones on the Turnpike from Reading to Sunbury; and twenty-four have been recently discovered on the Turnpike between Philadelphia and Trenton. The Allegheny County Committee, on the one

hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the naming of Pittsburgh, marked by a bronze tablet placed on the Washington Schoolhouse, the spot where Washington crossed the Allegheny River in 1753.

In line with this important work of the Pennsylvania Society, the Dames of Virginia, in 1912, appointed a committee to investigate the historic roads and trails within the commonwealth.

The Dames of the District of Columbia were the first to intervene in an effort to prevent the destruction of Niagara Falls. They passed a resolution on the subject in 1905, and continued their agitation until other societies joined them in a petition to Congress presented February 13, 1906. Along the same line of conservation the Wisconsin Dames petitioned Congress for National Forest Reservations in the White Mountains, and in the Southern Appalachian Mountains to protect the headwaters of some of our rivers.

Nor have the societies stopped here; the Society in Connecticut has compiled and published "Lists of Old Colonial Houses Still Standing in Connecticut." There are one hundred and seventy-four of them; the history of twenty-seven has been written and that of thirty-nine more is in preparation. Of eighty-three of them only the names and dates have been learned so far. The Society furnishes iron markers, giving the date of erection, to be affixed to these old houses by their owners.

New Jersey has named and described four historic homes, dating from the 17th century; and Pennsylvania, in a report prepared in 1908, gave a valuable list of more than eighty houses, forts, churches, and other buildings, dating from Colonial and pre-Revolutionary times, together with more

than a dozen sites connected with Colonial history, which are still unmarked.

Virginia furnished a list of eight such important sites, and the Society in North Carolina submitted a list of seventy-seven houses, churches, forts, Colonial burial places, and historic sites, unmarked within her territory.

Some of the non-Colonial States — notably Indiana — prepared similar lists of great historic interest; and other societies have fields as rich in historic sites though they have not reported on them in detail.

The Society in Maine has been especially thorough and systematic in this, as in other lines of work. Her committee on "Records of Old Houses" issues a circular with questions covering every detail of description, location, architecture and history, and the replies, with the name and address of the compiler of the record, are carefully filed in the Society's archives.

It is a pity to pass over, with such brief mention, these tablets and monuments, and not to print in full the well-worded records that are cut in bronze or in stone, of the deeds of our forefathers. The occasions of the unveiling of these monuments are inspiring; the citizens of the State, or the town, attend with patriotic reverence, the school children are taught what "we mean by these stones"; and the educational effect cannot be estimated in a few words. If it is still true, as it was in Napoleon's time, that "imagination rules the world," we have too little of it in this great new country, and these occasions are storehouses of patriotic enthusiasm, that may be called upon, when we least expect it, in some great crisis in our Nation's history. All honor to those who have preserved these "mementos of bygone days," and are striving to teach a busy people to

know their own history, realizing full well that to know it is to love it.

(3) REGISTERS, WILLS, VESTRY BOOKS, RECORDS, SEALS, INSCRIPTIONS

A most important work of the Corporate Societies is the investigation and preservation of all manner of old records, and the printing of books and pamphlets on this subject. Here, again, we can only give a brief summary of what has been accomplished.

In Virginia the records of many Colonial parishes have been copied, where it was not already too late to rescue their fast-fading pages. In 1898 the Society assisted the Daughters of the American Revolution in copying the old parish register of St. Bride's Parish in Norfolk County, Later the Society copied and placed in the Virginia Historical Society the register of Christ Church, Middlesex; St. Peter's in New Kent County — to which reference has been made — where Martha Dandridge was wedded to Daniel Parke Custis, in 1749; Abingdon in Gloucester; Kingston in Mathews; Christ Church in Lancaster, and the vestry books of St. Peter's in New Kent, Stratton-Major, and King and Queen.

The register of Christ Church and St. Peter's, and the vestry book of St. Peter's have been published. As Middlesex held within her borders the flower of the colony, and St. Peter's was the church of Martha Washington, these books possess a remarkable interest.

South Carolina has long been carrying on the publication of the register of St. Philip's Church in Charleston, and has typewritten that of St. James Santee, from 1700 to 1800. A similar copy has been made of the old vestry

minute book of St. Philip's Parish, during the period when Carolina was governed by a union of Church and State.

The Society in Connecticut has been active along this line and has made more than one hundred copies of church records and town records, and of inscriptions from eighteen burial grounds, on stones dating before 1750. These records are being added to from year to year and are placed, for reference, in the fireproof vaults of the Historical Society. Their Year Book is a valuable register with items of Colonial history and photographs of early Governors and lawmakers. The Year Books of the societies in New Jersey, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire are likewise valuable on account of the photographs, maps and other historical and genealogical data which they contain.

In Illinois the Society has purchased and printed valuable French manuscripts connected with the early history of the State, and California and Tennessee have similar collections.

The Ohio Society has published the "Memories and Correspondence of Rufus Putnam," which was favorably mentioned in the *American Historical Review* and which contains official papers and correspondence relating to the early settlement of the State. The first letter is from George Washington, dated 1776, and the book has a preface written by Senator Hoar. The Society has also published a brochure entitled, "A Sketch of the Ohio Company; of the Ordinance of 1787, and of the Ohio Company's Land Office, built by General Rufus Putnam at Marietta, Ohio, in 1788, and purchased by the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America, resident in

Ohio, in February, 1900." To this purchase reference has already been made.

The Society in Iowa has translated such portions of "Margry's French Exploration," as throw light on the early history of the State.

The Rhode Island Society published, in 1903, "The Correspondence of the Colonial Governors of Rhode Island, 1723-1775"; letters which, while carefully preserved in the State-house, were thus rendered accessible to the students of history.

The Pennsylvania Society has contributed to the important work of having certified copies made from the papers and journals of the Board of Trade, London, from 1675 to 1782. It has also contributed to a fund for the collection and publication of the unpublished letters of William Penn in England and in America. Both of these undertakings will afford valuable material to the future historian of Pennsylvania and Colonial America.

The Society in New York has translated from the Dutch, and printed: "The Minutes of the Orphan Master's Court of New Amsterdam, 1655-1663," in two volumes. This constitutes a history of New Amsterdam during the middle of the 17th century. The original documents were found in the City Hall, and — but for their timely preservation in these volumes — all these important records, with those mentioned below, would have been lost in the fire which destroyed the Albany State House.

The same Society has printed a "Calendar of Wills" from the original documents at Albany. Singularly enough their investigation disclosed the fact that Philip Schuyler had recorded a wish that his descendants should make these documents public, and as the expense of the search was

borne by one of them, his desire was fulfilled, after the lapse of nearly 300 years. To the list of the above-mentioned books, published by the New York Society, must be added a series of catalogues of exhibits of Colonial book plates, and other relics at Van Cortlandt; "Minutes of the Executive Board of Burgomasters of New Amsterdam," and the records of Walruyn Van der Veer, Notary Public, 1662-1664.

The Society in Virginia has copied the Journal of the House of Burgesses, 1773-1775, said to be the only journal of its kind in existence. North Carolina has, through its Genealogist, discovered and preserved the original papers signed by the Lords Proprietors, with seals attached, putting into partial effect the fundamental constitutions, compiled for Carolina by John Locke, March 6, 1669. The document is dated February 5, 1678. These papers had been lost for one hundred and fifty years. A fine impression of the seal of the colony was attached to the commissions of five members of the General Court, dated 1712. The only other known impression of this seal is in the Bodleian Library of Oxford, England. The same Society has published an abstract of Colonial wills, and a sketch entitled: "Our Debt to Cornelius Harnett."

The Society in New Hampshire interested itself in creating a public sentiment in favor of the preservation of the Colonial records of the State. A committee, appointed for the purpose by the Society, made a report on "Old Records, and the Condition of the Archives," which led the Legislature to send to England for papers bearing upon the claims of the Loyalists hitherto unrecognized.

The Virginia Society, in 1912, united with other patriotic associations in the State, in an appeal to the Legislature for

an appropriation for fireproof safes for the preservation of State records and papers. A large fireproof steel case has been put in the Virginia State Library, by the Virginia Society, which now contains the most valuable manuscripts in the State. "There are several thousand documents of great interest and value stored in this case, covering the period from 1652 to 1775."

Georgia has a valuable collection of Colonial seals, stamps, and autographs of Colonial governors; and obtained from the British Museum, a wax impression of the original Trustees' Seal, used from the settlement of the Colony in 1732 until it became a royal province in 1751. At this time the seal was broken and until recently no impression of it was supposed to exist.

Rhode Island has presented to Brown University an impression, in silver, of the first seal of the "College and University in the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations," for which agreement was made at "New Port," in 1765; with a very interesting account of its design and subsequent history.

Maryland has printed a most interesting collection of inscriptions from old Colonial gravestones, entitled: "Historic Graves of Maryland and the District of Columbia"; and, "A Calendar of Memorial Inscriptions, Collected in the State of Maryland, by the Maryland Society of the Colonial Dames of America." For this purpose the Society instituted a thorough search among old graveyards of Maryland and the District of Columbia. It has also a committee on copying the Colonial records of Maryland and has copied the original patent of De la Brooke, and two of its members have printed, "Old Manors in the Colony of Maryland," and "Old Churches of Maryland."

Reference has already been made to the volume on "Old Burying Grounds," which was published by the Society in New Hampshire.

The Society in Delaware obtained permission from the Levy Court of New Castle County, to examine the archives pertaining to the erection of the first English Law Court under Penn's proprietorship in the three lower counties of Delaware. They sorted and arranged a mass of papers from which they obtained autographs, old surveys, property transfers from Indians to Swedes and Dutch dating, in some cases, from 1640. At the solicitation of the Society, a Commission of Records was appointed to care for these papers. As a further result of the investigation, the Dames made a compilation of old wills to the number of 1750; and — their publication being called for by genealogists, members of the Bar and the general public — the Society has printed one volume of them entitled: "Abstract of the Wills of New Castle County." In restoring the old State-house, already referred to, valuable papers were found in the attic of the building, among them, a package of autograph letters of General Washington on matters of army and state.

Through the generosity of one of its members, the Delaware Society presented to the State: "the Royal Patent of Charles II to James, Duke of York, for the lands comprising the domains of the State of Delaware; together with one from the Duke of York to William Penn; and the lease from him to Penn for the same land." The presentation took place during a joint session of the General Assembly, on February 5, 1909.

Many of the societies have printed or typewritten, for circulation, papers compiled from letters and diaries which

are the private possession of the writers. Pennsylvania has published among others the original correspondence of Susanna Wright, preceded by a memoir written by her intimate friend, Deborah Norris Logan. The Pennsylvania Society has gone systematically over its towns and villages, and whatever Colonial history is found unpublished, is classified and chronicled.

In the year 1910, for example, the Society prepared a history of "The Colonial Iron Furnaces of Pennsylvania"—for the manufacture of pig-iron was permitted in the colony, when other industries were forbidden. The Society makes reprints of old diaries and journals, and this most interesting and valuable work, together with the copying of epitaphs from Colonial gravestones, is regularly carried on by Delaware, Maryland, Connecticut, New Hamsphire and other societies which have committees constantly on the lookout for such material.

New Jersey has compiled and published "The Letters of Moore Furman," Colonel; Deputy; Quartermaster-General in the Revolution; first mayor of Trenton; by appointment of the Legislature, Presidential Elector, and chairman of many important public committees. The volume has valuable genealogical notes.

In Iowa they have begun the publication of a series of private letters, belonging to the members of the Society, which bear on the domestic life of the Colonies. The first was from the correspondence of William French, first captain of the town of Billerica, Massachusetts, in regard to Indian converts. As was pleasantly said of him — being a noted Indian-fighter — "when not occupied in slaying Indians he had a deep concern for their souls."

(4) LOAN EXHIBITS, COLLECTIONS OF OLD SILVER, FURNITURE AND OTHER RELICS

The old Colonial houses already mentioned, which are preserved by the Corporate Societies in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, South Carolina, and the Society headquarters of Maryland are, without exception, filled with Colonial furniture, silver, portraits and other articles of historic interest, and have become either valuable museums of Colonial relics or types of the Colonial homes of the period.

In the room in the Van Cortlandt house called the Museum, exhibitions are held which last for six months at a time, the articles are loaned by collectors within and without the Society. At this writing there is a wonderful exhibit of mirrors, illustrative of a period one hundred or more years prior to 1800. The preceding one was of embroidered pictures — a notable collection sent from all over the country, the Metropolitan Museum shows one example, this exhibit had about forty. From time to time exhibits have been held of Sheffield plate, brass, pewter, textiles and embroideries, personal belongings of well-known officers of the Continental Army, pastels and prints, dresses and costumes; and just before the Hudson-Fulton exhibit there was an exceedingly large and interesting display of book-plates. The Society has made catalogues of these exhibits, and one of the Hudson-Fulton Commissioners asked for four hundred copies to be bound with catalogues of other American museums to be sent to all the foreign museums. In the Metropolitan collection of Colonial relics, in 1911, the New York Society furnished thirteen of

the fifty-three Colonial portraits, and one was given a place of honor in the illustrated catalogue. It also furnished twenty-one of the forty-seven pieces of silver exhibited. In 1904 the Rhode Island Society held a Loan Exhibit of exceptional interest in "The Old Bank House," which was the headquarters of the French Staff during the Revolution.

Other societies have also held Loan Exhibits, from time to time, often to raise funds for some special work. Exhibits of great value have been held by Massachusetts, Maryland, and Florida; which latter Society raised a part of the fund for marking the City Gates of St. Augustine in this way. The Society in the District of Columbia realized more than $800 from a Loan Exhibit which was held to raise funds for the Jamestown Memorial.

Among exhibits prepared for expositions, the one made by the South Carolina Society for the Interstate and West Indian Exposition, in 1902, was of unusual interest, and that of Vermont for the Pan-American Exposition, contained a fine display of old American china, especially that made in Bennington, Vermont. The Society in Tennessee received a bronze medal for its exhibit in the Centennial Exposition held in Nashville, in 1897.

The Colonial Exhibit in the Massachusetts State Department, at the Jamestown Exposition, was collected for the State by the Massachusetts Society of Colonial Dames, at the request of the Commissioners, and was exhibited for several weeks at the Museum of Fine Arts, in Boston, before being placed at Jamestown. It elicited the admiration of all who were so fortunate as to see it, and received a gold medal. Other societies contributed to the exhibit by the National Society at the Jamestown Exposition which is described below.

Tennessee has placed a cabinet for Colonial and Revolutionary relics in the History Building at Centennial Park in Nashville, and Ohio has established a permanent Loan Exhibit in the Cincinnati Art Museum; Maryland has collected old miniatures, old silver and old lace in its rooms; and exhibited, in 1911, in Baltimore, a collection of miniatures and jewels which aroused great enthusiasm. The same Society prepared photographic views of places of Colonial interest in the State and arranged them in panels for an exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition.

The Connecticut Society, in 1908, began a collection of laces and embroideries, owned by Colonial Dames in Colonial days, and is now making a card catalogue of the old silver made by Connecticut silversmiths, locating and describing each piece, where they do not possess it. They have been wonderfully successful, and the list will ultimately include almost all, if not all, the Colonial silver made by Connecticut silversmiths in the United States. In the spring of 1912 the Society had a wonderful exhibit of old silver in the Morgan Memorial Building at Hartford. It came from the family of John Cotton Smith, Governor of Connecticut from 1812 to 1817. There were hammered beakers, said to have been captured from Spanish galleons in the time of the Armada, and other pieces dating from the 17th century. The collection filled a large case in the most prominent part of the building.

In 1911 the Virginia Dames employed Mr. Charles Insco Williams to restore the portraits in the Virginia Historical Society, which are among the oldest and most valuable in this country.

B. EDUCATIONAL

(5) STUDY CLASSES, PAPERS, LIBRARIES, AND ANNIVERSARIES

So much for the restorative and preservative work of the Corporate Societies. It has naturally and inevitably led to educational work along the same lines; and all the societies from Maine to California, have formed study classes, prepared papers and held lectures and talks upon Colonial history. Among these papers are many whose titles are suggestive and convey an idea of their sources. Some of them are:

Old Colonial Gardens.

Fashionable Life in Georgian New York.

The Sieur La Salle and His Discoveries.

Maryland as a Palatinate.

The English Parliament in Ireland and America.

Old Letters and Some Colonial Reminiscences.

Extracts from the Journal of Sally Wister, Written During the British Occupation of Philadelphia in 1777 — from original unpublished sources.

Dutch Customs on the Hudson.

The Marshall-Martin Family History.

Mary Musgrove (of Georgia), "A Native Colonial Dame."

Old Georgetown.

Baron Castine and the Place Which Bears His Name.

General Anthony Wayne and His Influence on the State of Michigan.

The Acadians in Nova Scotia and Their Subsequent Dispersion.

The Dunmore War.

A Colonial Century in the Schuyler Family.
Contrast between the New Hampshire Grants and the State of New York.
Colonial Housewifery.
Maine and Louisburg.
Early Shipping Days in Old Salem.
The Making of Georgia.
St. Augustine, Pensacola and Jacksonville.
Our National Music and its Sources.
The Early History of Norridgwock.
Parson Smith of Portland.
Historic Bardstown.
Zeuger and the Early Printers of New York.
A Review of the Lewis and Clarke Expedition.
The Training of a Lady of Quality in the Colonies in the 18th Century.
The Dutch West Indian Company and Early Dutch Settlers.

The list is too long to print in full, but it is interesting to note that these papers come not only from the older Colonial State societies, but from Louisiana, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, Tennessee, Alabama, Vermont, Iowa, and other non-Colonial States; for a Dame in the newly organized societies in Washington or Nebraska may find, among her family papers, letters or diaries which throw light upon the early history of New Hampshire or Carolina.

Many of the societies, notably in the younger States, have gone very seriously into the study of their own early history, especially where it touches the Colonial period. Indiana has divided her State history into four periods — the epoch (1) of the Mound Builders; (2) of the Villages;

(3) of the Fishermen; (4) of the Indians; and in later times she has traced the connection of La Salle with the Territory which is now Indiana.

The Society in Mississippi has a series of papers on — (1) Sieur de La Salle; (2) Natchez; the "Chigontualgas" of the Spaniard; (3) Colonel Andrew Ellicott and the 31st Parallel; (4) Aaron Burr in the culmination of his evil days and his Mississippi sweetheart, Madeline. This Society, with that of Alabama and Louisiana, has studied the careers of De Soto, Pere Marquette, Louis Joliet and the contest of Spain, France, and England for the soil of these States; while Michigan has investigated the history of its territory from 1701 to 1763, covering the French period and the government of Cadillac, who founded Detroit in 1701. The town of Cadillac in Michigan was named in his honor.

The Society in Iowa has studied the history of the early French missionaries who visited its soil, and Julien Dubuque, for whom one of its towns is named. The societies in California, Vermont, West Virginia, and Florida have done valuable work along this line, and the Society in Maine has made notable contributions to her early history by the publication of the following volumes:

A Brief on Ferdinando Gorges and the Colony of Maine.

A Forgotten Hero of Colonial Days — based on an old journal found in a barn at Gorham, Maine.

Old Hallowell on the Kennebec.

The Tercentenary of the Landing of the Popham Colony at the Mouth of the Kennebec, August 29, 1607.

The Tercentenary of the De Monte Settlement of St. Croix Island, June 25, MDCCIV.

Old Colonial Homes in Maine.

The Society has thus emphasized a fact too little known, that Maine was among the first English colonies planted on American soil, and, had the Declaration of Independence been written a century earlier, there would have been fourteen colonies instead of the thirteen who formed the Union in 1776.

Among the older States, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Georgia have made a specialty of the study of their own early history, and, together with Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and the District of Columbia have prepared papers containing information obtained from private correspondence and diaries in the possession of the writers. The Society in Delaware has recently published a most attractive volume entitled: "Once Upon a Time in Delaware"; which consists of charmingly told stories of Delaware's Colonial period. It is used as a reader in the public schools of the State. Rhode Island has in preparation a similar collection of stories for children to be called: "Once Upon a Time in Rhode Island."

New Hampshire has made a study of its oldest towns, Laconia, Hampton, Exeter and Londonderry; and its Year Book contains a collection of photographs and maps bearing upon its early history. Maryland has prepared and circulated an account of James Rumsey, who is said to have moved a steamboat down the Potomac in 1786, twenty-one years before Fulton's venture with the Clermont.

Many of the societies have collected libraries dealing with their own local history, notably Maine, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, and many — indeed nearly all of them — have reference libraries, some of them quite extensive. New York has nearly 2000 books and pamphlets and a "catalogue made by experienced

indexers which gives a complete, classified, cross-referenced list . . . making a practical, genealogical library for research and bibliographical work." Kentucky has a growing library in Louisville and subscribes to the various genealogical and historical magazines which are kept in a reading room for the use of its members. Minnesota has prepared for the same purpose a complete syllabus on Colonial landmarks, and Tennessee has arranged a program of study from the earliest voyages of discovery down to recent times; especially of the French Colonial period and its influence on the Colonies. The Society donated a set of Fiske's Histories to the new library of Vanderbilt University after the first was destroyed by fire, and members of the Society have placed a fine reference library of Colonial history in the Carnegie library in Nashville.

In 1898, Virginia, with other patriotic societies, supplied the Virginia Historical Society with twenty leading magazines of America and England.

Many of the societies have traveling libraries which they send to country schools or the smaller towns of the State. Connecticut, in 1904, had in circulation fifty such libraries and forty-eight portfolios of historical pictures. In 1910 the number had grown to one hundred.

The New Hampshire Society sends such libraries to the smaller towns in the State. Colorado and Maine send them to the country schools; the traveling libraries of the Maine Society visited fifty points in 1912. In line with this work the Society in Virginia published in 1901 a beautiful Colonial Engagement Calendar, which was an epitome of Virginia history for the first thirteen years, when Virginia was the only "English-American colony." The Society

also prepared a set of lantern slides to illustrate a paper on Virginia's Colonial history, which was used at an Annual meeting and afterward sent through the Reciprocity Bureau, to other societies. New York has a similar set of slides of Colonial persons and places which it sends to the State schools. Connecticut also sends to the public schools sets of photographs of men and places of note in the Colonies, and the Ohio Society has inaugurated the experiment of telling stories of American history to the pupils in the public schools. Fifteen weekly lectures, illustrated by stereopticon views, were given in Cincinnati to more than one hundred children between the ages of eight and fourteen; the lantern slides loaned by the New York and Maryland societies, being especially beautiful. During the year 1912-1913 the Society has given illustrated lectures on Colonial history in Cincinnati, Columbus, Cleveland, and Toledo to 13,260 children.

The New York Society combined instruction with profit by arranging a series of tableaux illustrating Colonial events and customs; one being a scene in the Orphan Master's Court, in 1670. This was given to raise funds for the publication already referred to. The Society repeated, during the Hudson-Fulton celebration, in connection with an exhibit, some interesting lectures, previously given at the Metropolitan Museum.

The societies also interest themselves in encouraging the knowledge and observance of the anniversaries of the great events in our Colonial history. In this spirit the societies in Virginia, Iowa, North Carolina, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Indiana, Texas, and many others observed, on May 13, 1907, the three-hundredth anniversary of the landing at Jamestown. The Society in Kansas had articles on the

subject printed in every newspaper in the State, and requested the observance of the day by the public schools. Texas awarded the prizes offered to the pupils of the high schools on that day and other societies secured proclamations by the governors, calling attention to the occasion. All the societies interested themselves in securing some recognition, by the public schools, of its historical importance.

Reference has been made to the annual pilgrimage of the North Carolina Society to the old Church, on the Cape Fear River. These local anniversaries and pilgrimages are peculiarly instructive, often calling attention to forgotten incidents in the history of the particular State.

Among other interesting occasions was the celebration on May 27, 1903, of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the City of New York. The commemoration was held at the Van Cortlandt house, and the Society was presented with a window from the old Sugar house in Vandewater Street, which was used by the British as a prison during the Revolution.

On the 22nd of November, 1903, the Maryland Society celebrated the anniversary of the sailing of the "Ark" and the "Dove" on St. Cecilia's Day, 1633, with Leonard Calvert as a passenger, to settle in Maryland. The anniversary of the arrival of these vessels was also celebrated on March 25th.

Interesting celebrations were held by Pennsylvania on the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin, which was made the occasion of the presentation of six handsome copies of the Duplessis portrait to as many of the Philadelphia schools. In 1908 the same Society celebrated the two hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the signing, by William Penn, in England, of his Frame

of Laws for Pennsylvania, known as the "Great Charter of Liberties." The original Charter of 1682 being exhibited on this occasion, through the courtesy of the owner.

On October 28th of the previous year, the Dames of Delaware celebrated the two hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of Penn's landing. A tablet was unveiled which has been already described as marking the site of the first English settlement in Delaware.

In May, 1903, the Pennsylvania Society made a pilgrimage to Trinity Church, Oxford, one of the oldest churches in the country — its establishment as a mission dating from about 1698.

In 1900 Virginia celebrated the anniversary of the first permanent Thanksgiving in 1622, and the following year they celebrated the salvation of the colony by the coming of Lord Delaware. The Society makes pilgrimages, at the time of its annual meeting in the spring, to Yorktown, to Monticello, and to the other numerous and interesting spots connected with the Colonial history of the State.

(6) SCHOLARSHIPS, LECTURES, AND PRIZES

The Corporate Societies, in their efforts to encourage the study of Colonial history, have all offered prizes, established scholarships, or instituted lectureships in the colleges, universities and schools of their respective States. The prizes are offered for papers on American history, usually of the Colonial period of the State — and the scholarships are awarded for prize essays, or upon competitive examinations in American history. The history of the Colonial period is, in some way, made the axis upon which the benefaction turns.

Medals and prizes ranging from $10 to $100 are offered

annually in the schools, public and private, by practically all of the thirty-eight Corporate Societies.

Illinois has a five-year scholarship in American history at the Chicago University, under certain conditions, which are described below. It has recently established another in the Northwestern University.

Massachusetts arranged two courses of lectures given by Dr. William Everett on Colonial history; and expended more than $250 on books on Colonial history for the Normal School Library of Boston. The same Society offered prizes for six years for essays on Colonial history in four women's colleges in the State, and a prize of $100 to the American Art Association of Paris for a painting on a subject connected with Colonial history. The Society also contributed to the purchase of Mr. Howard Pyle's pictures upon the life and times of Washington, which have been placed in the Boston Public Library.

Pennsylvania offers prizes in the public schools of fourteen counties in the State, and Virginia gave a scholarship to a young man of Colonial ancestry as a memorial to the distinguished scientist, Matthew Fontaine Maury. Virginia has assisted other organizations in placing pictures of Washington in the Virginia schools, and has contributed toward making one public school a model. It has established a scholarship in the University of Virginia, to be awarded to the author of the best essay on Virginia's Colonial history, and offers a prize for a similar essay in certain girls' schools.

Maryland has donated several courses of lectures at the Johns Hopkins University on Colonial history and characters, and offers a gold medal and the silver loving cup, Memorial of the Lloyds of Wye, for essays in private schools, and $50,

through "one who loves learning" for public school prizes. The Rhode Island Society gave $1,500 to Brown University, to be called the "Roger Williams Memorial Fund"; the income to be used for an annual prize for the best essay on Colonial history. New York gives a gold watch to the best all round cadet graduating from the Training Ship, *Newport*, each year, and a medal and $50 for an essay on Colonial history at the University of Rochester. The Society in the State of Washington annually presents a gold medal for the best Colonial play or story written by a student of the State University.

Scholarships are also established by the Society in Iowa; Ohio has one for five years in the University of Cincinnati for research in the early history of the Ohio Valley, and Mississippi has a three years' scholarship at Natchez for examinations and an essay on American history. Missouri has established a scholarship in Washington University known as the "Scholarship of American Citizenship." This Society also has a scholarship in the State University. The Arkansas Society presented an engraving of Stuart's Martha Washington to the Little Rock High School, in addition to offering prizes in the public schools in five towns in the State. Vermont has contributed to the education of a young woman of Colonial descent at Mt. Holyoke College, and Tennessee offers prizes in the public schools of Memphis, Knoxville, and Chattanooga; in the Watkins Night School and the Peabody Normal College in Nashville, and in several of the preparatory schools for boys in the State.

Many of the scholarships and prizes take the form of memorials to former members of the Society. Pennsylvania has established one at Bryn Mawr, with a commemorative tablet to Elizabeth Duane Gillespie; Maine

has a memorial prize for essays, besides contributing liberally to memorials elsewhere to former officers of her Society, and Indiana has a memorial foundation for prizes offered to the pupils of her high schools.

The essays which have won the medals and prizes offered by the Corporate Societies deserve more space than can be given them here. In New York they have been accepted by the Teachers College, and by the University of Rochester, as part of the requirement for the degree of B. A. In Iowa the Cecil Rhodes Scholarship was awarded to the winner of the Society's prize — his essay being the determining factor. Texas offers prizes in the high schools of seven towns in the State — in 1907 the prize was awarded to a Filipino. Unique among prize-winning "essays" was a well-written Colonial play which received the prize offered by the Society in the State of Washington.

The societies have been so much encouraged by the results of this work that most of them have increased the sums so expended; North Carolina and Iowa having doubled the prizes offered since 1910.

(7) PATRIOTIC AND EDUCATIONAL WORK AMONG IMMIGRANTS AND ILLITERATE MOUNTAINEERS

The societies in the West were the first to realize their opportunity for patriotic and educational work among the immigrants who yearly throng our shores, and the form this work has taken is most interesting and fully justifies the theory upon which the organization was founded, as stated in the Preamble of the Constitution of the National Society, which recites, that:

Whereas, History shows that the remembrance of a nation's glory in the past stimulates to national greatness in

the future, and that successive generations are awakened to truer patriotism and aroused to nobler endeavor by the contemplation of the heroic deeds of their forefathers; therefore the Society of Colonial Dames of America has been formed, that the descendants of those men who in the Colonial period by their rectitude, courage, and self-denial prepared the way for success in that struggle which gained for the country its liberty and constitution, may associate themselves together to do honor to the virtues of their forefathers, and to encourage, in all who come under their influence, true patriotism, built on a knowledge of the self-sacrifice and heroism of those men of the colonies who laid the foundation of this great nation.

Those who have read "The Promised Land," by Mary Antin, must have been struck by the hold which the character of George Washington took upon the imagination of that gifted young Jewish Immigrant and its influence upon her subsequent career; and the underlying principle of the time-worn maxims that "Example is better than precept," and "Actions speak louder than words," is contained in the truth that we are more moved by facts and personalities than by theories or exhortation, no matter how movingly put, or by what authority expounded. The illiterate foreigners or mountaineers, who could not understand the Constitution or the Declaration of Independence, can be reached by tales of heroism and civic virtue, and moved to imitate those characters which stand out from the pages of our history and appeal to the most sluggish imagination.

With the opening years of this century the Society in Illinois began this wonderful and valuable work and kindled a torch which, we trust, shall never go out in the National

Society. It began by appropriating $1,500 to a five-year scholarship in the Chicago University, conditioned upon competitive examinations — the successful candidate to agree to engage in patriotic, educational work in the foreign settlements of the State, at the request, and under the direction, of the Illinois Society of Colonial Dames. The fruit of this planting was manifold — not only did the beneficiaries of the scholarship ably and successfully perform the service required of them, but other and unexpected forces were set in motion. The press of the State became interested and ably and persistently seconded the efforts of the Society, and one of the daily papers, incited by their example, established, at its own expense, in 1906, a series of free lectures to foreigners. The pastors of foreign congregations in the city became interested and lent their aid to the work, and the President of the Bohemian Society, in coöperation with the Illinois Dames, gave talks upon the privileges and obligations of foreigners who assume American citizenship. These talks were made to large and interested audiences of newly arrived foreigners in their own language. On the 22nd of February the lecture was upon Washington as a citizen, illustrated by photographs of Mount Vernon and of the great Virginian himself, and by a copy of his "Rules of Life."

In reading the report of this work, which was the Epiphany of a new era to these Immigrants, one can imagine them saying, as did those assembled of old on the Day of Penticost — "How hear we every man in our own tongue wherein we were born! . . . Italians and Greeks, Russians and Bulgarians, and the dwellers in Hungary; we do hear them speak, in our own tongue, the wonderful works of God."

Among the students who benefited by this scholarship was a Bohemian who displayed a remarkable aptitude for the work he undertook. His lectures and classes attracted large audiences of foreigners, one of them being delivered at the James McCosh School to an audience that filled the Assembly Hall. Later he became the Principal of one of the largest public schools in the Bohemian quarter of Chicago, where he continues the work of instructing his pupils in American history and its teachings. The Illinois Society realizing, to quote from their own report — "the fact that the process of Americanizing the immigrant should begin as soon as he arrives, and should not be postponed until other and undesirable forces take hold of him," assists Mr. Zimrhl in the prosecution of this work. He celebrates, with the children, every date of importance in our history; and addresses, in their own language, large audiences of foreigners on Good Citizenship and kindred topics. The Illinois Society provides the necessary text-books, which are not supplied by the School Board. Under their direction he has prepared a Civic Primer for the use of newly arrived foreigners, which sets forth, in simple language, the germs of our political institutions. The Society has printed it in English and Bohemian, attractively bound in buff and blue, and intends to publish it in other languages and scatter it broadcast among the immigrant class. The report of the Illinois Society for 1912-1913 states that the Civic Primers have been distributed to Mr. Zimrhl, Hull House, Northwestern University Settlement, the Princeton Endowment, the Chicago University Settlement, the Illinois Suffrage Association, Mr. Graham Taylor, Fellowship House, the School of Civics and Philanthropy, the Newberry Library and the Immigration Protective League; to the latter to

the number of one thousand. The Board of Education has accepted the Primer for use in the night classes in Civics in the Public Schools and has asked that a thousand copies be kept in reserve for them. The Public Library asked for forty copies in English and Bohemian, and in "all English." An expert on immigration will be consulted and the next language chosen for the Primer will be the one recommended by the Immigration Bureau to meet the needs of the greatest number. In 1909 the Society established a second scholarship at the Northwestern University. The Jewish immigrants are being drawn, in increasing numbers, into this work, and among them are young boys very much above the average in ability and earnestness. Who shall estimate the value to our country of this training of these future citizens; of this setting of their feet upon right paths and instilling into their receptive minds a knowledge and love of civic righteousness!

The societies in Wisconsin, and other States, especially in the West, have also taken up this patriotic work as being, in the language of one of them, "the soundest work, educationally and socially, of anything we are doing, and the best civic investment a city or its citizens can make." Missouri has a scholarship in Washington University, and the beneficiary agrees to give a course of lectures before an audience of foreign-born men and boys on patriotic subjects. As a preparation for this work the winner of the scholarship in 1909 taught classes of young Italians employed in the factories. They were eager to learn English and attended his lectures with enthusiasm. The student of the scholarship in 1906 gave lectures on American history before the Hungarian Society. They were illustrated with slides and delivered to an interested audience of four hundred. In 1912

an illustrated lecture entitled "This Country of Ours" was delivered on five consecutive evenings to audiences composed mainly of foreigners. The total attendance was 1168.

The Society in Michigan provides lectures, in their own tongue, for the Italians who crowd the streets of Detroit. At the first lecture there was an attendance of more than four hundred; at the second nearly seven hundred, of whom one-fourth were men and voters. The attendance finally increased to twelve hundred, with many turned away for lack of room. The talks were on American history, "A Model City," and kindred subjects. The Society has secured the coöperation of the more intelligent Italians and has been encouraged in its work by the support of one of the best Italian newspapers in Detroit.

In Colorado, Wisconsin, and Ohio the Dames are also providing lectures and classes for the instruction of immigrants in good citizenship. In 1907-8 Minnesota began a series of stereopticon lectures to foreigners delivered by a rabbi, who was also a Polish immigrant. Massachusetts inaugurated a class in History and Civics among the Russian and Italian immigrants in the North End of Boston, in 1904, which was merged in the City History Club later. A series of tableaux illustrating the early history of Boston was given, with a descriptive lecture, in the same district, in 1906, in which children of different nationalities took part. The Society has contributed liberally to the Boston City History Club, and is now coöperating actively with the North American Civic League for immigrants, which prints and distributes pamphlets in seven languages, giving useful information to immigrants. The Society has subscribed to two traveling libraries in Italian and Polish, which are to be sent out to the smaller towns in the State.

Colorado assists in the maintenance of a Free Library for the education of foreign children, in connection with Social Settlement work.

New York supports four classes in the City History Club: The "Edith Parker Stimson Club," which meets in the evening; the "Christopher Columbus Club," with an average attendance of thirty-eight Italian boys and girls; the "Stillman," for colored boys and girls, and the "Gramercy," which is composed of boys confined to the Truant School. Some of the classes make historic excursions in the State; and some have given historical plays. Lectures in history are given so successfully that members of the Gramercy Club in the Truant School, who were discharged from the school, came back to attend the lectures. As an example of the work accomplished by these City History clubs it is related that "when making excavations for the subway in lower Broadway, the engineers were puzzled by the discovery of some curious wooden pipes of a primitive construction. A lad in the crowd cried out: 'I know what those pipes are; they are part of the water-works Aaron Burr laid when he wanted to get a charter for his bank.' On examination, the boy's inference was found to be correct, and the engineers expressed the opinion that it might be well if they themselves should join a City History class." "On Evacuation day in 1907, a tablet was placed upon the pedestal of the historic gun on Fort Clinton, at McGowan's Pass. The money for this tablet, twenty-three thousand pennies, was raised by the children of the City History classes of New York."

Indiana contributes to an Immigrant Aid Society and has placed Civic Primers in an immigrant school, and Civic leaflets in four languages in the Cosmopolitan Mission.

A club for Italian boys was conducted, for some time, by the Dames in Tennessee, and similar organizations were maintained by the Society for the Greek bootblacks in Nashville.

"Iowa supports a class in history and citizenship at the Friendly House in Davenport. This institution has classes in all kinds of helps to right (and happier) living; classes in housekeeping and cooking, classes in mechanics, classes in sewing, in sanitary care of the home, and social and reading rooms as well as educational classes. The emigrant is taught how to live in America, and the Society tries by lectures, moving pictures, and other devices, to teach him to love our common country and its heroes; and to understand our real aims and ideals."

While the societies in the North and West are endeavoring to teach to immigrants the principles of good citizenship, the societies in the South and Southeast have an allied opportunity in the education of the Southern mountaineers. The Society in Tennessee forms a connecting link between the two, for it has interested itself in both endeavors. It provides classes in American history for the immigrants in Nashville, and at the same time it has done notable work for the mountaineers in its own State. It supported a class in American history in the Settlement Home in Nashville, besides contributing liberally to the Appalachian Industrial Educational Association. In coöperation with one of the county school boards, it replaced a decrepit and inadequate school-house, in an unattractive locality, with an artistic and modern building constructed according to designs furnished by the Society's Chairman of Education. A new site was selected on a beautifully wooded hillside with an extensive view, the school was equipped with

the most improved appliances, curtains were hung at the windows and copies of masterpieces on the walls. It has become a meeting place for the village; the school year has been extended, a circulating library established, and an adjoining township is preparing to build a new school which shall rival this "Colonial School" at Craggie Hope.

The Society has recently begun educational work in the mountains of Van Buren County. A tract of land was purchased, containing an orchard and garden plot, and a substantial cottage was built and simply but comfortably furnished. The Settlement Home was placed near the County School, and the worker in charge coöperated, as far as possible, with the teacher of the public school. She continued it for several months with a large enrollment, after the four-months' term had expired, and besides her duties of visiting, she formed a Girl's Club which proved a boon to the women because of the mother's meetings which were held there. A mission worker will carry on the work during the summer, and the President of the State Rural School Improvement Association will organize a branch of the Association.

Kentucky supports a school among the Kentucky mountaineers besides contributing liberally to those already in existence and to settlement work in the State; and the Society in Georgia is actively engaged in the same work for the mountaineers, making itself responsible for the board and tuition of a pupil. Florida, Iowa, and Wisconsin support pupils in mountain schools, and the Society in New Jersey, besides very liberal gifts of money, contributes books and school supplies to mountain schools in the South. Colorado, Maine, Vermont, Indiana, and Mississippi contribute sums from $50 to $200 annually, to the same object,

and Michigan has taken a life membership in the Mountain Industries of North Carolina.

(8) OTHER PATRIOTIC AND EDUCATIONAL WORK

In the observance of Flag Day, and instruction as to the respect due the Flag and the National Anthem, the Corporate Societies have been active. Pennsylvania has been foremost in this endeavor. It began the observance of the anniversary on June 14, 1893, with a celebration for school children, receiving them in the famous Betsy Ross house on Arch Street, where the first flag was made, in 1777. The members of this Society are so infused with the missionary spirit in this respect, that when one of them, in traveling in the Petrified Forest in Arizona, discovered a region where there was neither a flag nor a doctor within fifty miles, she considered the latter a trifling affair, but the former a want to be instantly supplied. She thereupon visited a school in the neighborhood, taught the children to rise when the flag is unfurled or when the National Anthem is sung, and sent them a flag and patriotic song books. Another anniversary was celebrated by Pennsylvania in Independence Hall, where an exhibit of flags was held, loaned by the United States Arsenal, with a descriptive address. The flag which the National Society uses at the opening of the councils was the gift of the Pennsylvania Society.

As early as 1898 several of the societies sent committees to visit the proprietors of the theatres and interest them in inducing their audiences to rise when the National Anthem is played. Many of the societies observe Flag Day by having addresses on the history of the flag; the Wisconsin Society has held an annual meeting commemorating the day since 1907 when they listened to an address from Gen.

Charles King; and the Rhode Island Society arranged an address to the Providence Boys' Club. The Legislature of New Jersey, at the instance of the New Jersey Dames, has adopted A Salute to the Flag, and this Society is most active in teaching school children a proper respect for it. Practically all of the Corporate Societies do patriotic work along this line.

Through the solicitation of the Dames of Virginia the Secretary of War consented to name a battleship for that State; and when it was completed, the Society presented it with a silver epergne and candelabra for its table. They also approached the Virginia Legislature and induced it to present a silver service and punch-bowl to this battleship. "The Cruiser Maryland carries on its superb set of Kirk's silver, presented by the State, reproductions of scenes in the early Colony, furnished by the Chairman on Historic Research, for which a bronze medal was presented by the firm."

II THE WORK OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

A. RESTORATIVE AND COMMEMORATIVE

(1) BUILDINGS

So much for the work of the Corporate Societies as individuals. In their federated capacity as THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA, they have some notable achievements to their credit, and none more interesting than the restoration of the Colonial Church at Jamestown Island in 1907.

The Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, to whom belongs the site of the church and twenty-

two acres surrounding it, had some years before, made careful excavations in the rear of the old church tower at Jamestown, which disclosed the remains of two foundations; the outer one of the brick church built about 1640, and an inner one which had evidently supported a frame building believed to be the church of 1617 in which the House of Burgesses met — the first legislative assembly that ever sat on American soil. The excavations also disclosed the remains of a tiled chancel and gravestones laid in its floor. To protect these sacred ruins from the disintegrating effect of the climate, the Association had covered them with a rough wooden shed, and it was suggested that the National Society of Colonial Dames should replace this rude shelter by a reproduction of the brick church which stood there in 1640.

As early as the Council of 1902 the attention of the members was called to the approaching three-hundredth anniversary of the Landing at Jamestown, in 1607, of the first permanent English settlers in this country; and it was recommended that the National Society should take some suitable action with regard to it. By the following Council of 1904 the proposal took definite shape in a resolution by the Society in Massachusetts that: "A permanent memorial should be placed at Jamestown, Virginia, by the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America." The proposal met with instant and unanimous approval by the Council; the societies in Kentucky and in Michigan had already subscribed to the undertaking, and during the years between 1904 and 1907 the work was carried forward, under the able leadership of the President of the Massachusetts Society, in a manner that won the admiration and gratitude of the entire membership. The necessary funds were raised with spontaneity and enthusiasm; but the total cost in money,

($11,558.51), for all expenses of the presentation as well as the erection of the building, was small compared with the outlay, by the committee, in the scrupulous care and the painstaking accuracy with which the old foundations were preserved and the ancient church, with its graceful lines, its buttresses and its Gothic windows, was reproduced.

The Committee had the valuable assistance of Mr. Samuel H. Yonge, United States Engineer in charge of James River, and author of "The Site of Old Jamestown"; Mr. Glenn Brown, of the National Institute of Architects in Washington; Mr. Edmund M. Wheelwright, Architect, of Boston; and Mr. William G. Stanard of Richmond, Genealogist and Secretary of the Virginia Historical Society; men whose reputation was a guarantee of the quality of their work and who entered into it with enthusiasm, making their services a gift to the National Society and to the patriotic purpose it had in view. A careful and exhaustive study of the subject resulted in a plan which, it is confidently asserted, practically reproduces the old brick church of 1640, which was burnt — all but the ruined tower — during Bacon's Rebellion in 1676.

The tower was left untouched, and the foundations of the church of 1640, as well as the earlier one, were sacredly preserved, the walls of the Memorial Building being supported by piers and steel beams without serious disturbance to the original foundations. The floor was lowered to show the foundations of the two churches, and at the eastern end the new foundations were built entirely free from the old work in order that the tiling in the chancel — which is in three different layers of as many periods — might be undisturbed. The Committee found material at hand for the faithful reproduction of the church. About 30 miles down the river

stands the church at Smithfield built in the 17th century, and said to be "the most remarkable architectural monument left by English colonists in this country," which served as a model for the restoration at Jamestown, having the round arched windows, with moulded brick tracery, and the brick buttresses which tradition and its ruins give to the Jamestown Church.

The Island of Jamestown has been practically uninhabited since the capital was moved to Williamsburg in 1698, and the first colonists left it, driven to seek a more healthful climate further inland; and as the old church fell into unheeded ruins, bit by bit, roof and windows and walls, it was undisturbed save by the disintegrating effect of the damp, salt air. And so it happened that in the soil near by were found old slate from the original roof; wrought iron hinges from the doors; pieces of leads from the diamond-paned sash, and bits of clear glass from the windows, which gave the clue and supplied the pattern for these details. The untiring diligence of the Committee resulted in the purchase of two old brick houses of the period, which furnished the salt glazed brick of the required size and color, which could never have been imitated. These brick were carefully laid in "English bond," to correspond with the old tower, which gave the effect of age to the building; and today, after the lapse of only a few years, the ivy has begun to creep up the walls, and the mist and the damp from the river have touched them with moss and with mould, until one could almost believe they had been standing as long as the old square tower, looking toward the river whence the early settlers departed in 1698, on their mission of colonization and conquest, to return no more to those lonely shores.

On the 11th of May, 1907, the Memorial was presented

to the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities with imposing and moving ceremonies. Six hundred of the Dames marched in procession from the boatlanding on Jamestown Island to the restored church. First came the Richmond Blues in their striking uniform and plumed casques; then a surpliced choir of boys, singing an ancient hymn to a melody composed in Queen Elizabeth's day, and then the Dames, marching, as has been said, "as an Old World Pilgrimage full of color and music."

In the walls of the Memorial are many interesting tablets; that of the National Society made of green slate reads:

TO THE GLORY OF GOD
AND IN GRATEFUL REMEMBRANCE OF
THE ADVENTURERS IN ENGLAND
AND
ANCIENT PLANTERS IN VIRGINIA
WHO THROUGH EVIL REPORT
AND LOSS OF FORTUNE
THROUGH SUFFERING AND DEATH
MAINTAINED STOUT HEARTS
AND LAID THE FOUNDATION
OF OUR COUNTRY.

THIS BUILDING IS ERECTED BY THE
NATIONAL SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES
OF AMERICA
TO COMMEMORATE THE
THREE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF
THE LANDING OF THE
FIRST PERMANENT ENGLISH SETTLERS
UPON AMERICAN SOIL
1607. THE 13TH OF MAY. 1907.

Another, to John Smith, copied from his tombstone in St. Sepulchre's Church in England, is too quaint to be omitted from any account of the Memorial. It was given by the Washington Branch of the A. P. V. A.

TO THE LIVING MEMORY OF HIS
DECEASED FRIEND, CAPITAINE
JOHN SMITH, SOMETIME
GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA
AND ADMIRAL OF NEW ENGLAND
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 21ST OF
JUNE 1631
'ACCORDAMUS VINCERE EST VIVERE'

HERE LIES ONE CONQUER'D WHO HATH
CONQUER'D KINGS
SUBDU'D LARGE TERRITORIES AND DONE
THINGS
WHICH TO THE WORLD IMPOSSIBLE WOULD
SEEME
BUT THAT THE TRUTH IS HELD IN MORE
ESTEEME.
SHALL I REPORT HIS FORMER SERVICE
DONE
IN HONOUR OF HIS GOD AND
CHRISTENDOME
HOW THAT HE DID DIVIDE FROM PAGANS
THREE
THEIR HEADS AND LIVES, TYPES OF HIS
CHIVALRY,
FOR WHICH GREAT SERVICE IN THAT CLIMATE
DONE

BRAVE SIGISMUNDUS (KING OF
HUNGARION)
DID GIVE HIM AS A COAT OF ARMES TO
WEARE
THOSE CONQUER'D HEADS, GOT BY HIS
SWORD AND SPEARE.
OR SHALL I TELL OF HIS ADVENTURES
SINCE —
DONE IN VIRGINIA, THAT LARGE CONTINENCE,
HOW THAT HE SUBDU'D KINGS UNTO
HIS YOKE
AND MADE THOSE HEATHEN FLEE AS
WIND DOTHE SMOKE
AND MADE THEIR LAND BEING OF SO
LARGE A STATION
A HABITATION FOR ONE CHRISTIAN
NATION
WHERE GOD IS GLORIFI'D, THEIR WANTS
SUPPLI'D
WHICH ELSE FOR NECESSARIES, MUST
HAVE DY'D.
BUT WHAT AVAILS HIS CONQUESTS NOW
HE LYES
INTERR'D IN EARTH A PREY FOR WORMS
AND FLIES:
O MAY HIS SOULE IN SWEET
ELYSIUM SLEEPE
UNTIL THE KEEPER THAT ALL SOULES
DOTHE KEEPE
RETURNE TO JUDGMENT, AND THAT
AFTER THENCE
WITH ANGELS HE MAY HAVE HIS
RECOMPENCE.

Other tablets placed in the Memorial Building by the Virginia Society have been already mentioned.

In pursuance of its interest in the preservation of historic buildings, the Council of 1904 sent a protest to Congress when it was proposed by the Park Commissioners plan to locate the public buildings in Washington City around Lafayette Square which would result in the destruction of such buildings as St. John's Church and the historic houses which have been the homes of Commodore Decatur, Webster, Randolph, the Blairs, father and son, and Mrs. Madison.

(2) HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS

The National Society is taking its place and performing its work as one of the historical associations of the country. It is invited to make reports before the meetings of the American Historical Association, and since 1900 it has had a National Committee engaged in historical research. The results achieved by this Committee have been already described in the work done by the Corporate Societies in the writing of papers on historical subjects, and the search for and publication of old diaries, letters, and documents. The National Society has a Reciprocity Bureau by which these papers are passed from one society to another.

As a result of this research work the National Society has published the following volumes from original and hitherto unpublished sources.

"The Correspondence of William Pitt when Secretary of State, with Colonial Governors and Military and Naval Commissioners in America"; in 2 volumes.

This work was opened to the Society through the kind offices of Dr. J. Franklin Jameson, formerly of the University of Chicago and later Director of the Department of

Historical Research in the Carnegie Institute of Washington, who had access to the papers; and the coöperation of Mr. Hubert Hall of the London Record Office and the Royal Historical Society of England. The expense of the preliminary search in England was borne by the Virginia Society.

The Dames of South Carolina furnished, as one of the illustrations, a reproduction of the statue of William Pitt which stands in the City of Charleston. This statue was voted by the South Carolina Assembly in 1766 and erected in 1769. During the bombardment of Charleston by the British in 1780 it was a target for the English guns. The inscription on the statue reads:

"In grateful memory of his services to his country in general and to America in particular, the Common House of Assembly of Soùth Carolina unanimously voted this Statue of THE RIGHT HONORABLE WILLIAM PITT, ESQUIRE, who gloriously exerted himself in defending the freedom of Americans, the true sons of England, by promoting a repeal of the Stamp Act in the year 1766. Time shall sooner destroy this mark of their esteem than erase from their minds their just sense of his patriotic virtues. Erected July 5th, 1769."

The book was edited by Miss Kimball, under the auspices of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America, and met with very favorable notice from the reviews, and a restricted sale to libraries and associations interested in historic research, which resulted in $1,000 received as royalties after paying the expenses of publication.

The next work undertaken by the National Society, through the Research Committee — one branch of which

became a Publication Committee in 1904 — was the "Letters of Richard Henry Lee," made accessible through Dr. Jameson, Dr. Andrews of the Johns Hopkins and of Yale Universities, and Dr. Ballagh the compiler and editor. The work is to be in two volumes.

Later the Society published the "Letters of William Shirley, Governor of Massachusetts, and Military Commander in America, 1731-1760"; which fills in the period preceding the Pitt correspondence and is harmonious with it. The work is in two volumes and gives accounts of the Louisburg campaign; the correspondence with Braddock and Sir William Johnson; the Albany Plan for Union at that date, and the relations between London and the Assemblies in the Colonies. For these data the Committee was again indebted to Dr. Jameson, Dr. Andrews, Gaillard Hunt, Esq., Superintendent of the Manuscript Division of the Congressional Library, and to Charles Henry Lincoln, Ph. D., of the Antiquarian Society of Worcester, Massachusetts, as editor.

A fourth publication, now begun, is to be a book of travels on the American continent, during the Colonial period, containing, for example, "The Diary of A Lady of Quality," found by Dr. Andrews among the Egerton manuscripts in the British Museum.

In line with the above research work and publications the National Society has made an appropriation to facilitate the preservation of existing records. This fund, under certain conditions, is to be applied to the preservation of records liable to destruction, where the individuals or the societies having access to them are without the means for their rescue.

(3) LOAN EXHIBITS AND COLLECTIONS OF RELICS BY THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

In 1899 the Smithsonian Institution in Washington appropriated certain cases for a Permanent Loan Exhibit of Colonial Relics by the National Society of Colonial Dames. Since then these cases have been filled with interesting and valuable relics, conforming very closely to the period which the Society commemorates. A National Committee has charge of this exhibit and the cases are kept supplied; as articles are withdrawn by the owners others are loaned to take their places. The societies in Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia have taken an active interest in this Exhibit, their proximity to Washington making it convenient for them to deposit their valuable relics. The list of entries loaned from time to time is too long to be given here; it may be found, in full, in the Minutes of the Councils from 1900 to 1912, and includes interesting signatures, articles belonging to distinguished men and women of the Colonial period; silver, china, pewter, jewels, swords, embroidery, and laces. Among the most interesting relics are:

The silver bauble of the Mace given by George I to the Colony of Virginia, which was borne before the representative of royalty in the colony at the sessions of the Burgesses. It is emblazoned with the arms of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Virginia.

The silk sash worn by General Braddock at the time of his defeat at Fort Duquesne (Pittsburgh), July 9, 1755. The sash shows a shot-hole, and was at one time the property of General Washington and of General Zachary Taylor.

A Baptismal basin of Dutch silver of the seventeenth

century. It was sent from Holland to the first Dutch church on Manhattan Island in 1694, and now belongs to the South Reformed Church in New York. It bears around its rim an inscription in Low Dutch, by Dominie Selyns. Among those baptized from it were Nicholas Roosevelt, Abraham de Peyster; Gelyn Verplanck; Robert Livingston; Gerret Schuyler, and others famous in New York's Colonial history.

The Committee also has a card catalogue which includes every article loaned.

The National Society made a very interesting exhibit of Colonial relics at the Jamestown Exposition. Of the various societies, those in Maryland, Rhode Island, Georgia, Vermont, and Virginia were the only ones exhibiting. Other societies, notably those in Pennsylvania and Connecticut, made valuable collections of documents, silver, and other interesting relics, which were withdrawn in consequence of the delay in finishing the American History Building at the Exposition. The Society in Massachusetts, as has been stated, collected and arranged the exhibit for the State, at the request of the Commissioners, and the South Carolina historical exhibit was collected and arranged by a member of the South Carolina Society. The Pennsylvania Dames also contributed largely to their State exhibit of Colonial relics, and the Ecclesiastical exhibit from Maryland, which was most complete and interesting, was arranged at the request of the Bishop of Maryland, by the Chairman of the Committee on Historic Research of the National Society of Colonial Dames of America. It comprised the Colonial period of the Church in Maryland, as well as that of recent times.

The collections made by the societies were full of interest,

and a complete list of the exhibits is given in the minutes of the Council of 1908.

The Maryland Society had a collection of old documents, old books, jewels, silver plate, costumes and portraits, such as has seldom or never been exhibited in America. The portraits included those of the Calverts, Howards, Ridgeleys, and Carrolls, the most interesting being a portrait of Leonard Calvert, first governor of the Province of Maryland, 1634-1647. This was the original painting presented by Governor Leonard Calvert to Margaret Brent, and after having been lost for two hundred years, was only lately discovered and loaned to the Maryland Society for this Exposition. The exhibit also included miniatures, porcelain, and a series of colored photographs of old Maryland manors: Brooke Court; Saint Clement's Manor; Bushwood; Saint Inigos's and Trinity manors; and Cross Manor of Saint Mary's County — the oldest brick house in Maryland.

The Virginia exhibit included portraits by Van Dyck, Stuart, and Sully; the subjects being such names as Spottswood, Moore, Carter, Lee, Ludwell, Randolph, Tayloe, Ambler, Byrd, Cabell, and Page. There were interesting articles belonging to noted Virginians of the Colonial period, relics from Jamestown, pictures of well-known Colonial mansions in Virginia, and coins, jewelry, miniatures and embroideries of surpassing interest.

The Georgia Society sent portraits of Oglethorpe, Bulloch, Noble-Jones, Whitefield, Tondee, and Habersham; Colonial documents and laces, and a doll's tea set in silver of Queen Anne's time, with certified hallmarks, consisting of coffee and tea pots, tea-caddy, sugar-bowl, cream-pitcher, six cups, five saucers and two spoons.

The Vermont exhibit, besides portraits and other relics,

was rich in old china, copper, and silver. A copy of Poor Richard's Almanac excited special interest.

From Rhode Island came a coffee-mill of 1721; linen sheets of Barbara Slade; Hopkins silver and other antiques.

The exhibit at Jamestown was awarded a gold medal.

(4) COLLECTION OF OLD ECCLESIASTICAL SILVER, AND DESCRIPTIVE BOOK, ENTITLED "THE OLD SILVER OF AMERICAN CHURCHES"

At the Council of 1910 a request was presented, through the Massachusetts Society, that the National Society should coöperate in the investigating, describing, and cataloguing of the old church silver in America, according to the plan suggested by Mr. Francis H. Bigelow of Cambridge, a part of which plan was that Mr. E. Alfred Jones, of England, should come to America and photograph and catalogue all the ecclesiastical silver prior to 1800.

Whereupon the National Council voted five hundred dollars to pay the traveling expenses of Mr. Jones, who had agreed to donate his services, and the Corporate Societies were asked to assist him by collecting the old ecclesiastical silver in their own states for his inspection.

Mr. Jones, is the greatest living authority on gold and silver craft. He has examined and written on the collections of the King of England, the Czar of Russia, the University of Cambridge, and Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, and his investigations and researches have been carried on all over the world. To this work on ecclesiastical silver, Mr. Jones most generously gives his time, for his expenses only are paid, and the Dames are justly proud that their energy and public spirit has made possible the publication of this

book, which will be an accurate historic record, and therefore of great value to future generations.

The work was undertaken because, among other reasons, it was known that much of the old church silver in America, of English and American make, was being lost or destroyed; or, being kept in private houses, was liable to destruction by fire or theft. Some pieces, it was known — being unused and tarnished — had been thrown away as pewter; and it was earnestly desired that lists and photographs should be made of it, and that, if possible, it should be collected and placed in museums or other fireproof buildings.

The societies entered with interest into this work, and in many instances discovered valuable pieces in the most unlikely places. In Pennsylvania, a small paten and candlestick were found by workmen in digging the foundation for a sawmill in Tioga County, on the extreme northern boundary of the State, along the banks of the Cowanesque River. They were four feet under ground when the spade struck the paten, which plainly shows the mark of the implement on its edge. The little plate is four and one half inches in diameter and is marked on the bottom in large Roman characters, *I. H. S.* The candlestick is but five inches high and once had a companion, which was recently lost by an accident. These were evidently intended to go into the bag or pocket of the Jesuit missionary to whom, in all probability, they belonged.

The New Jersey Society discovered one service under a church porch; another, forgotten, in Princeton Theological Seminary.

One of the vessels which the Maryland Society photographed was found, it is said, to be a counterpart of the one used by Father Huddlestone at the deathbed of Charles II.

An effort was made to assemble the silver at certain museums convenient for different sections of the country, and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, The Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, and The National Museum in Washington most cordially coöperated in the work. But in many — indeed in most instances — the churches were unwilling to send their silver away; and Mr. Jones therefore went in person through the older states as far south as Georgia, and where he could not go, the societies had photographs prepared and sent to him with descriptions and rubbings of hallmarks.

The book is now in preparation, and will be entitled "The Old Silver of American Churches."* Mr. Jones has written a preface which will add greatly to its value for collectors; it will be profusely illustrated and will contain a genealogical account of each donor, a record of the silversmiths, and a reproduction of the arms engraved on the vessels. The Massachusetts Society has undertaken the financial side of the publication, feeling that the enterprise reflected so much credit on the National Society that it was worthy their coöperation.

The following is a partial list of subscribers to "The Old Silver of the American Churches:"

THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
BRITISH MUSEUM.
METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, NEW YORK.
MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS, BOSTON.
PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM, PHILADELPHIA.
RHODE ISLAND SCHOOL OF DESIGN, PROVIDENCE.

*It is proposed to print a limited edition of 500 copies only, to be issued to subscribers. The price to individuals is 5 guineas ($26.00) plus 20% duty; to churches, libraries, and museums the duty is remitted.

Essex Institute, Salem.
Boston Athenæum, Boston.
Harvard University Library, Cambridge.
Yale University Library, New Haven.
Congressional Library, Washington.
Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston.
N. E. Historic Genealogical Society, Boston.
Peabody Institute, Baltimore.
Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, Boston.
J. Pierpont Morgan, New York.
Samuel P. Avery, Hartford.
Theodore S. Woolsey, New Haven.

And the public libraries of

Arlington	Groton	Meriden
Boston	Indianapolis	Newark
Concord	Lexington	North Andover
Taunton		Watertown

A partial list of the church silver collected or photographed by the various societies is printed in the minutes of the Council of 1912, but is too long to be repeated here in detail.

The Massachusetts Society reported, as sent to the Boston Museum: "the silver from two churches in Maine, five in New Hampshire, two in Rhode Island, twenty in Connecticut, and ninety in Massachusetts—119 in all. More churches in Rhode Island would probably have loaned their silver to the Museum in Boston, but the matter was dropped that the Colonial Dames of Rhode Island might have the silver sent to the Rhode Island School of Design, and their report gives the number there collected."

The first collection of silver to be opened to the public was at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, where more than 1,000 pieces were beautifully displayed in the Rotunda. It comprised many pieces of surpassing interest, not only in the history of the silversmith's craft, but also in the annals of New England. Many of the cups and other vessels of silver may be justly regarded as national monuments, having been wrought in New England by the skilled band of silversmiths in the second half of the seventeenth and throughout the eighteenth century — from the earliest artificers in Boston; Coney, Robert Sanderson and John Hull, to Paul Revere, the patriot-silversmith, and later craftsmen. Furthermore, many pieces bear the names, as donors, of men famous in American history, governors and soldiers, Puritan leaders and prosperous merchants, leading citizens and eminent divines. In addition to the remarkable array of silver wrought at different places in America, there were many valuable and historical examples of old English and Dutch, French and German silver, all of which will be illustrated. Several of these belonged to and were the donations of the early Puritans, Governor John Winthrop, Rev. John Cotton, and others. Among the donors of old English silver were William and Mary, Queen Anne, George II and George III.

The collection at the Metropolitan Museum though not large was notable. It displayed the masters in early English, Old Dutch, French, German, and Swedish silver. The early English were shown by royal gifts from William and Mary, Caroline, Anne, and the Georges, lent so generously by the corporation of Trinity Church, New York, St. George's, Hempstead, Grace Church, Jamaica, and others.

There was a fine collection of Dutch silver lent by the

Reformed Churches in the Middle States. Among the beakers elaborate in details were those from Albany (1660), Kingston (1680), Sleepy Hollow (1698), and Flatbush (1690). There was also the baptismal basin, with its quaint inscription, lent by the South Reformed Church of New York.

The early American silversmiths were represented by the work of the craftsmen of the Middle States only, New York confining itself to the makers of its own State.

New Jersey, Delaware, and Virginia sent many of their most valued and historic pieces.

From St. Peter's church, Perth Amboy, New Jersey, came the beautiful chalice with paten-cover of 1612, the oldest known piece of Church silver in the country, and the small set, with an etched crucifixion, used for ministering to the sick, of date of 1722; from St. Mary's Church, Burlington, the beaker with cover surmounted with crown (1700); from the Amwell Presbyterian Church at Reaville, two chalices (1667); from Holy Trinity, Wilmington, Delaware, the silver known as the Swedes' set (1718); from Christ Church, Dover, a chalice with paten-cover (1766); from St. Peter's Church, Lewistown, three pieces of rare beauty (1773); from Bruton Parish, Williamsburg, Virginia, the chalice with paten-cover used at James City (1661); also the beautiful cup with two handles (1686).

Some most excellent specimens were sent by private owners; bowls, tankards and double cups, dating from 1680 to 1800.

The exhibit at the Metropolitan Museum afforded a comparison of workmanship and design with that of the Boston Museum, the church silver shown in New York keeping strictly to the early ecclesiastical forms of chalice and

beaker, whereas in New England two-handled caudle cups, mugs, and cans were in common use.

At the National Museum in Washington, old silver was exhibited from sixteen churches in Virginia, three in Maryland, and one in Georgia. The pieces were all of Colonial origin, and many of the churches from which they came were those with whose names and history we are already familiar in describing the restorative and commemorative work of the Corporate Societies. The oldest piece of church silver was from Virginia, from St. John's Church, Hampton, dating from the year 1618.

The collection which the Rhode Island Society sent to the Rhode Island School of Design numbered one hundred and three pieces, collected from fifteen churches and four individuals. All the specimens bore dates previous to 1850, the oldest being 1655. The Rhode Island Society printed a catalogue of the silver exhibited.

In Pennsylvania the Committee reported that the oldest services were found to be of pewter. In the eastern counties the oldest churches often possessed two sets, one of each metal, and frequently both were in use. "Several of the most important churches from an historical point, are to-day using their ancient pewter vessels with love and pride. This is true of old St. David's at Radnor, the scene of Longfellow's beautiful tribute; St. John's, Concord, Delaware County; Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church, at Lancaster, and others less well known."

About twenty churches, and a hundred and ten pieces, were located and described.

"The set at Ephrata is, perhaps, as interesting as any that will appear in the catalogue. It is of apple wood,

owned by the Seventh Day Baptists of that place, and was presented to the Brotherhood by General Washington, for their kindness to his wounded soldiers after the battle of the Brandywine, September 11, 1777. It is lovingly cherished, and the Brethren will on no account loan it to any one."

The list of churches in Maryland possessing Colonial silver is quite long. The report in the minutes mentions collections from twenty-seven churches, with dates ranging from 1695 to 1773; all most interesting and some of it donated by William III and Queen Anne.

Of the silver collected by the New Jersey Society Mr. Jones said: 'Some of New Jersey's silver is epoch-making.'

"The beautiful pieces sent by Queen Anne to St. Mary's, Burlington, in 1708, and to Christ Church, Shrewsbury, the same year, are very interesting. St. Mary's Church also possesses an exquisite chalice presented by Lady Catherine Bovey, 'the perverse widow' in Sir Roger de Coverley. St. Peter's Church, Perth Amboy, sent to the exhibition the celebrated 'sick set' dated 1721, of small dimensions, beautifully engraved, and the chalice with paten-cover just 300 years old.

"The Reformed Church, Bergen, Jersey City, contributed two beakers, 1731, and the Reformed Church at Readington, two marked 1813. Two chalices dated 1667 and of 'heavy handbeaten silver' were sent by Amwell First Presbyterian. Trinity Church, Newark, sent five pieces dated 1806, while the First Presbyterian Church, Newark, sent a baptismal bowl over 250 years old, having been brought from England by one of the founders of Newark, Jasper Crane.

"The First Presbyterian Church, Trenton, sent an old

flagon, exact date unknown, as did the Presbyterian churches of Rahway and Connecticut Farms. St. John's Church, Salem, sent a fine old baptismal bowl, and Trinity Church, at Swedesboro, a rare chalice and paten-cover sent by Queen Anne and taken by her from some old English church she had abolished."

The list from Delaware includes silver from three churches which was exhibited at the Metropolitan Museum and given the prominence of a full-page illustration in the catalogue; and pieces from six other churches which could not be included in the exhibit.

The North Carolina Society reports in detail the silver from six Colonial churches, the earliest date being 1725, inscribed on a chalice and alms-basin. One service was presented by George II and bears the inscription and the royal arms on each piece. The report gives the history of each service and is full of historical interest.

South Carolina photographed the silver in thirteen Colonial churches with whose names we are familiar; the report gives no dates nor historical data.

From the report of the Connecticut Society — whose collection was included in the exhibit at the Boston Museum — we quote the following:

"One of the most interesting pieces of silver reported to our Committee is a porringer, made by John Corey of Boston. It was the property of the Rev. Samuel Hooker, son of Thomas Hooker — the first minister in Farmington. He married Mary Willett, daughter of Thomas Willett, first mayor of New York City. The porringer is marked (SM H) It was made in 1670 and came through various generations of the family of Elisha Colt of Hartford. It was taken to California by the daughter

of Mr. Colt, and at her death, about a year ago, it was returned to descendants in Connecticut."

The Georgia Society exhibited, or photographed, the silver from three Colonial churches which represent the three most important settlements in the colony: "The English under Oglethorpe, represented by Christ Church, in Savannah; the Salzburgers at Ebenezer, represented by the 'Old Jerusalem Church'; and the Puritans in Liberty County, by the 'Midway Church.'"

The silver collected by the New Hampshire Society is also included in the Catalogue of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. It came from Portsmouth, Greenland, and Hampton.

The Society in Kentucky sent twenty-four photographs to Mr. Jones, and twenty-five pieces of ecclesiastical silver to the exhibit held at the Metropolitan Museum in New York; and in this connection, found and catalogued over six hundred pieces of interesting silver which it hopes to exhibit in Louisville at some future date.

Of these collections and the work they entailed the Chairman of the National Committee says:

"To sum up this report, it seems to me to show the thoroughness and interest with which the National Society of Colonial Dames have done their work, in regard to the object in hand. The Society has ceased to be considered as consisting of amateurs, but has a professional reputation in the different communities in which they live and do their work."

(5) THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR, RELIEF WORK, MONUMENT AND BOOK

This concludes, though all too briefly, the work of the National and of the Corporate Societies, along historical, commemorative and educational lines; but in what is more commonly called patriotism — that ardor of self-sacrifice which rises to the sound of bugle and the beat of drum — the National Society has a worthy record during the Spanish-American War.

The Council of 1898 was in session when the first gun was fired, and before the close of the meeting, it had voted five hundred dollars to equip, with delicacies, the first hospital ship — the "Solace"; and, on motion of the societies in Rhode Island and New York, had formed a National Relief Association, which placed itself under the orders of the Surgeons-General of the Army and Navy, and which did notable work during the war.

More than $18,000 was contributed for this purpose by the Corporate Societies. Each one gave liberally; some gave lavishly according to their numbers, notably the Society in Wisconsin, which, with a membership of less than one hundred, donated $1,255 to this work. The largest contribution made through the National Society was from New York, which is one of the largest societies, and which contributed $6,541.45. These sums were sent to the Treasurer of the National Society and by her distributed — to the Surgeons-General of the Army and Navy, for hospital supplies; for X-ray apparatus; for supplies to several hospital ships; to Fort Myer; to the Secretary of War and to various surgeons; to sufferers in the Philippines, Cuba, and Porto

Rico, and to the societies who did hospital work in their own States; Maine, New York, New Hampshire, Arkansas, Maryland, Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Georgia, Massachusetts, Ohio, Delaware, South Carolina, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Virginia, Pennsylvania, California, Colorado, New Jersey — the list of benefactions covers seven pages of the Treasurer's Report.

But in addition to this, the societies in certain States, where the need was greatest, raised additional sums, to the amount of more than $28,000, the entire sum expended in relief work by the National and these Corporate societies, aggregating $46,598.74.

Nor was this all. Hundreds of boxes were sent, of which no account was kept, and upon which no value was placed by the donors, and the members of many of these societies gave their personal services as well. The Pennsylvania Society, besides sending $2,000 to the National Society fund, raised a large sum for emergency work, and a committee remained in Philadelphia during the Summer to collect supplies, pack boxes, and ship luxuries to hospitals — one Dame herself caring for forty convalescent soldiers.

The Dames in Rhode Island raised the large sum of $21,490 and sent eighteen thousand garments and thirteen boat-loads of supplies to the soldiers at Montauk Point. The Society took three hundred and fifty-eight patients from Montauk Point and placed them in hospitals in Rhode Island. The President of the Society herself cared for seventy patients.

The President of the Georgia Society established a convalescent ward at Miami, Florida, and cared for from forty to ninety patients daily, giving it her personal supervision, assisted by a member of her family.

The New Hampshire Society, through its President, fitted out a hospital at Chickamauga, where the troops from that State were received and cared for. Another officer of this Society raised about $2,000 by a fête given at her house, with which she fitted up a yacht and went, with members of her family, to Montauk Point to do hospital work. Vessels with troops from Santiago, and Marines on Seavy's Island, Portsmouth Harbor, were supplied with ice, milk, fruit, and other luxuries by the members of this Society.

The Alabama Society, under the leadership of one of its officers, collected food and clothing for soldiers who came to the recruiting stations in the State, and sent delicacies to the sick to the amount of several thousand dollars. They sent hospital supplies to Miami, and organized relief associations in Selma and Tuscaloosa, where trains with soldiers were met with ice, food, and fresh milk.

The Dames in the District of Columbia accomplished much relief work near the city of Washington, and provided for many of the widows and orphans of the soldiers who fell.

A similar service was performed by the societies in several of the Gulf States. The Dames in Louisiana, Colorado, and California, in coöperation with local organizations, did much to aid and comfort the soldiers; and the societies in Michigan, California, Alabama, and other States continued this service by sending boxes of books and magazines to the soldiers in the Philippines. The Michigan Society sent forty-four large boxes and received a report from the officers in the Philippines, stating the benefit these contributions had been to the soldiers' welfare.

North Carolina sent many boxes to the soldiers encamped near Raleigh and contributed to the monument to Ensign

Worth Bagley of North Carolina, who fell on the deck of the Winslow — the first to lose his life in this war.

This work was duly reported to the Council of 1900, when it was decided to complete the service by a suitable memorial to the soldiers who fell during the war; the memorial to be unveiled at the next Biennial Council in 1902; and under the leadership of the President of the Michigan Society, most ably assisted by all the Corporate Societies, the plan was successfully carried out. The memorial is a column of granite supporting, on its Corinthian capital, a globe surmounted by an eagle with outspread wings. The globe is banded with thirteen stars, for the thirteen colonies, while around the base of the monument is a band of forty-eight stars — one for each State in the Union. The inscription was written by Richard Watson Gilder of the *Century Magazine*, at the request of the National President, and reads:

TO THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS
OF THE UNITED STATES
WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES FOR THEIR COUNTRY
IN THE WAR OF 1898-99 WITH SPAIN
THIS MONUMENT IS DEDICATED
IN SORROW GRATITUDE AND PRIDE
BY
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE COLONIAL DAMES
OF AMERICA
IN THE NAME OF ALL
THE WOMEN OF THE NATION
1902

It is the first monument ever erected in the National Cemetery at Arlington by a society of women, and stands

on a commanding site in the section devoted to the dead of the Spanish-American War, overlooking the Potomac River and the city of Washington; and it was unveiled on May 21, 1902, with moving and impressive ceremonies, the survivors of the war attending in a body to hear an address by President Roosevelt.

The cost of the monument was $6000; the expenses of the unveiling ceremonies, about a thousand dollars more.

Two years later, at the Council of 1904, the memorial work was carried still further, by a sub-committee, under the leadership of an officer of the Maryland Society, which placed in a marble, fireproof case, in the Lee Mansion, at Arlington, a manuscript volume on whose pages is engrossed the name of every soldier and sailor who was killed, or died of wounds, as a result of the Spanish-American War. The lists from the Regular Army and Navy were secured through the kindness of the Adjutant-General of the Army and the Surgeon-General of the Navy; the names of volunteers were obtained by the Presidents of the Societies in the various States. The volume is bound in dark green Levant Morocco, and the inscription by the Government reads:

"This book contains the names of the Soldiers and Sailors of the United States who died during the war with Spain in 1898, irrespective of their place of burial. It is not a public record, but is presented, as a memorial, by the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America."

As a branch of the National Relief Association, the Massachusetts Society opened a relief station after the Chelsea fire, and supplied clothing to men, women and children. Over a thousand dollars were given by the mem-

bers, and much suffering alleviated — the careful discrimination with which this relief was afforded rendered it peculiarly efficacious in reaching cases which are sometimes overlooked, or neglected, in times of great disaster.

The National Society has contributed $25,000 to the George Washington Memorial in the city of Washington, and at this writing is raising a fund for the Women's Memorial to the men who voluntarily went down with the *Titanic* that the women and children might be saved.

Thus concludes the accomplished work of the National Society. It is now looking toward the three-hundredth anniversary of the landing at Plymouth, which it will observe by some suitable memorial. A committee has been appointed, but the form which the memorial is to take has not been decided. It is hardly necessary to say that the Corporate Societies are all profoundly interested, as they were in the memorial at Jamestown.

The work chronicled in these pages did not "get itself done" without human instrumentality. No personal mention has been made, in this account, of the women whose ability and faithfulness have made the record what it is. Their names are many and well known, but their work was done for the Society and not for personal aggrandizement, and the Society owes its wonderful success in the past, and the dignified and distinguished position it holds in the present, to the fact that, from the first, it has had able and wise leadership, faithful and most efficient service, and a membership whose *esprit de corp* and single-minded zeal in carrying forward the work of the Society, has brought each successive enterprise to a most triumphant conclusion.

A list of the officers of the National Society and of some

of the National committees is found in the Appendix, but this list does not, by any means, include all who have been active and efficient in the work which has been accomplished.

Mrs. Joseph Rucker Lamar,
Mrs. Barrett Wendell,
Miss Anne Hollingsworth Wharton,
Mrs. Henry F. Le Hunte Lyster,
Mrs. Overton Lea,
Mrs. Charles Eliot Furness,
Miss Clare de Graffenried,
Committee.

The material for this account is drawn from the published Minutes and Historian's Reports of the Biennial Councils. They are read before the Councils and afterward printed, and it is assumed that they are correct. Any inaccuracies which this Committee could ascertain were, of course, corrected; but in a report of work accomplished in thirty-eight societies, in as many different States, it was, of course, not practicable to verify each detail. No doubt there are other interesting achievements which have been omitted from this account,— for the reason just given,— that it is confined to what is found in the printed records of the Society.

APPENDIX

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

PRESIDENTS

Mrs. G. Dawson Coleman, Pennsylvania. 1892-1894
Mrs. Howard Townsend, New York. 1894-1902
Mrs. William Ruffin Cox (Mrs. Herbert A. Claiborne), Virginia, 1902

HONORARY PRESIDENT

Mrs. Howard Townsend, 1902-1912

VICE-PRESIDENTS

Mrs. Beverly Kennon, District of Columbia. 1892-1896
Mrs. Henry G. Banning, Delaware. 1892-1896
Mrs. Elizabeth Duane Gillespie, Pennsylvania. 1896-1900
Mrs. William Washington Gordon, Georgia. 1896-1900
Mrs. Herbert A. Claiborne, Virginia. 1900-1902
Mrs. Samuel Colt, Connecticut. 1900-1905
Mrs. Henry F. Le Hunte Lyster, Michigan. 1902-1910
Mrs. William Reed, Maryland. 1902-1904
Mrs. George S. Hale, Massachusetts. 1904-1904
Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Massachusetts. 1904-1910
Mrs. Alexander F. Jamieson, New Jersey. 1906-1912
Mrs. Elizabeth Cass Ledyard Goddard, Colorado. 1910
Mrs. Joseph Rucker Lamar, Georgia. 1910
Mrs. Elihu Chauncey, New York. 1912

OFFICERS—Continued

HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENTS

Mrs. Beverly Kennon, District of Columbia. 1896-1911
Mrs. Henry G. Banning, Delaware. 1896-1897

TREASURERS

Miss Elizabeth Byrd Nicholas, District of Columbia. 1892-1901
Mrs. Alexander J. Cassatt, Pennsylvania. 1901

SECRETARIES

Miss Mary Dickinson, New Jersey. 1892-1894
Mrs. William Reed, Maryland. 1894-1902
Mrs. Joseph Rucker Lamar, Georgia. 1902-1910
Mrs. Charles R. Miller, Delaware. 1910

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES

Mrs. Cleaveland Hilson, New Jersey. 1892-1894
Mrs. J. J. Jackson, Maryland. 1894-1902
Mrs. Rosa Wright Smith, District of Columbia. 1902-1907
Mrs. John Y. Taylor, District of Columbia. 1907

REGISTRARS

Mrs. Frederick A. Packard, Pennsylvania. 1892-1896
Mrs. Emil Richter, New Hampshire. 1896-1906
Mrs. Nathaniel Terry Bacon, Rhode Island. 1906-1912
Mrs. Franklin Dexter, Connecticut. 1912

HISTORIANS

Miss Anne Hollingsworth Wharton, Pennsylvania. 1898-1908.
Miss Alice French, Iowa. 1900-1912
Mrs. Albert L. Sioussat, Maryland. 1912

SOCIETIES
COMPOSING THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA,

IN THE ORDER OF THEIR ADMISSION TO THE NATIONAL COUNCIL

The Pennsylvania Society of
The Colonial Dames of America
INCORPORATED JUNE 13, 1891

The Maryland Society of
The Colonial Dames of America
INCORPORATED DECEMBER 29, 1891

The New Jersey Society of
The Colonial Dames of America
INCORPORATED APRIL 7, 1892

The National Society of
The Colonial Dames of America
in The State of Delaware
INCORPORATED MAY 10, 1892

The National Society of
The Colonial Dames of America
in The District of Columbia
INCORPORATED MAY 20, 1892

The Society of Colonial Dames of America
in The State of Virginia
INCORPORATED OCTOBER 19, 1892

APPENDIX

The National Society of Colonial Dames in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations

INSTITUTED ANNO DOMINI 1892

The Massachusetts Society of The Colonial Dames of America

INCORPORATED APRIL 13, 1893

The Colonial Dames of The State of New York

INCORPORATED APRIL 29, 1893

The South Carolina Society of The Colonial Dames of America

INCORPORATED NOVEMBER 16, 1893

The Connecticut Society of The Colonial Dames of America

INCORPORATED DECEMBER 18, 1893

The Georgia Society of The Colonial Dames of America

INCORPORATED JANUARY 24, 1894

The Colonial Dames of America in The State of New Hampshire

INCORPORATED MARCH 8, 1894

The North Carolina Society of The Colonial Dames of America

INCORPORATED MARCH 24, 1894

The National Society of The Colonial Dames of America Resident in The State of California

INCORPORATED JULY 9, 1896

SOCIETIES COMPOSING THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

THE COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA
RESIDENT IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS
INCORPORATED JUNE 30, 1896

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF
COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA IN MICHIGAN
INCORPORATED OCTOBER 17, 1897

THE COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA
IN THE STATE OF MINNESOTA
INCORPORATED OCTOBER 8, 1896

THE COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA
IN THE STATE OF IOWA
INCORPORATED JULY 1, 1896

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF
THE COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA
IN THE STATE OF OHIO
INCORPORATED JULY 1, 1896

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF
THE COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA
IN THE STATE OF COLORADO
INCORPORATED JULY 2, 1896

THE SOCIETY OF
THE COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA
RESIDENT IN THE STATE OF MAINE
INCORPORATED JUNE 24, 1896

THE COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA
IN THE STATE OF MISSOURI
INCORPORATED DECEMBER 11, 1896

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF
THE COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA
IN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN
INCORPORATED JULY 6, 1896

The Colonial Dames of America in The State of Louisiana

INCORPORATED NOVEMBER 17, 1896

The National Society of The Colonial Dames of America Resident in The State of Tennessee

INCORPORATED JULY 7, 1896

The Colonial Dames of America in the State of Kentucky

INCORPORATED MARCH 18, 1897

The National Society of The Colonial Dames of America in The State of Indiana

INCORPORATED JULY 7, 1896

The Society of The Colonial Dames of America in The State of Alabama

INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 13, 1899

The National Society of The Colonial Dames of America in The State of Texas

INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 26, 1898

The National Society of The Colonial Dames of America in Arkansas

INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 26, 1898

The National Society of The Colonial Dames of America in Florida

INCORPORATED JANUARY 31, 1899

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF
THE COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA
IN THE STATE OF VERMONT
INCORPORATED OCTOBER 25, 1898

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF
THE COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA
RESIDENT IN THE STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
INCORPORATED APRIL 21, 1900

THE COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA
IN THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
INCORPORATED APRIL 6, 1900

THE COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA
IN THE STATE OF KANSAS
INCORPORATED NOVEMBER 10, 1905

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF
COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA
RESIDENT IN NEBRASKA
INCORPORATED JUNE 15, 1908

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF
THE COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA
RESIDENT IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON
INCORPORATED APRIL 7, 1910

COMMITTEES OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

The following are among the committees of the National Society which carried on the work reported in this pamphlet.

ON A NATIONAL INSIGNIA (1892)

Mrs. G. Dawson Coleman
Mrs. Thomas McLean
Mrs. Theodore Etting
} Pennsylvania.

ON THE NATIONAL SEAL: (1892)

Mrs. Bridgham, Rhode Island.
Mrs. Jamieson, New Jersey.
Miss Milner, Maryland.
Miss Wharton, Pennsylvania.
Miss Cropper, District of Columbia.
Mrs. Spruance, Delaware.
Mrs. Robinson, Virginia.

ON THE NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (1892)

Miss Center, Rhode Island.
Mrs. Mifflin, Pennsylvania.
Miss Milner, Maryland.
Mrs. Lyons, Virginia.
Mrs. Jamieson, New Jersey.
Miss Rodney, Delaware.

COMMITTEES OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

Miss Cropper, District of Columbia.
Mrs. Reed, Maryland. (1894)
Miss Rivers, Massachusetts. (1894)
Miss Turnbull, New York. (1894)
Mrs. Pringle, South Carolina. (1894)
Mrs. Dunscombe, Connecticut. (1894)
Mrs. Gordon, Georgia. (1894)
Mrs. Fogg, New Hampshire. (1894)
Mrs. Kidder, North Carolina. (1894)

ON AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION (1894)

Mrs. Beekman, New York.
Mrs. Harrison, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. Barbour, New Jersey.
Mrs. Janin, District of Columbia.
Mrs. Lyons, Virginia.
Mrs. Hale, Massachusetts.
Mrs. Gordon, Georgia.
Mrs. Colt, Connecticut.

ALTERNATES ON THIS COMMITTEE

Mrs. Robinson, Virginia.
The Countess Esterhazy, District of Columbia.
Mrs. Carpenter, Pennsylvania.

ON AN ORDER OF BUSINESS FOR THE NATIONAL SOCIETY (1894)

Mrs. Mumford, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. Hale, Massachusetts.
Miss Pendleton, District of Columbia.

APPENDIX

ON ORGANIZATION OF A NATIONAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION (1898)

Resolution by Mrs. Mason, Rhode Island, and Mrs. Chauncey, New York.

PRELIMINARY COMMITTEE:

Mrs. Bridgham, Rhode Island.
Mrs. Wilder, Georgia.
Mrs. Robison, New York.
Mrs. Colt, Connecticut.
Mrs. Hale, Massachusetts.
Mrs. Harrison, Pennsylvania.
Miss Tilghman, Maryland.
Mrs. Shields, Missouri.
Mrs. Ravenel, South Carolina.

COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON THE PRESIDENT IN BEHALF OF RELIEF ASSOCIATION (1898)

Mrs. Mason, Rhode Island.
Mrs. Chauncey, New York.
The Countess Esterhazy, District of Columbia.
Mrs. Claiborne, Virginia.
Mrs. Ravenel, South Carolina.
Mrs. Harrison, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. Groesbeck, Ohio.

The Relief Association, as finally organized, had branches in each Corporate Society, and its officers were the officers of the National Society.

ON RELICS LOANED THE NATIONAL MUSEUM BY THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

Miss Nicholas, District of Columbia. (Chairman, 1900-1901)

Mrs. Reed, Maryland. (Chairman, 1901-1902)
Miss Wharton, Pennsylvania. (1900)
Miss Miller, District of Columbia. (Chairman, 1902-1906)
Mrs. Cropper, District of Columbia. (1904)
Mrs. Benjamin, Massachusetts. (Chairman, 1906—)
Mrs. Taylor, District of Columbia. (1906)
Mrs. Hoes, District of Columbia. (1906)
Miss de Graffenried, Georgia. (1908)
Mrs. Tucker, Virginia. (1910)
Mrs. Reed, Maryland. (1910)
Mrs. Hill, South Carolina. (1912)
Miss Williams, Maryland. (1912)
Mrs. Smith, Alabama. (1912)
Mrs. Gray, Missouri. (1912)

ON TABLET TO HEROES OF SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR (1900)

PRELIMINARY COMMITTEE ON SPANISH WAR MEMORIAL

Mrs. Lyster, Michigan.
Mrs. Batré, Alabama.
Mrs. Dalton, Massachusetts.
Mrs. Claiborne, Virginia.
Mrs. Clarke, New Hampshire.

COMMITTEE TO ACT ON SPANISH WAR MEMORIAL (1900-1902)

Mrs. Lyster, Michigan, Chairman.

The President of the National Society appointed a committee consisting of one or more members from each Corporate Society, and from this a smaller Executive Committee was appointed.

APPENDIX

ON ESTIMATES AND DESIGNS (SPANISH WAR MEMORIAL) (1901)

Mrs. Clarke, New Hampshire.
Mrs. Dalton, Massachusetts.
Mrs. Chauncey, New York.
Mrs. Mason, Rhode Island.
Mrs. Ver Planck, New York.

ON DEDICATION CEREMONIES (SPANISH WAR MEMORIAL) (1902)

Mrs. Harrison, Pennsylvania, Chairman

ON HISTORIC RESEARCH (1900)

Mrs. Sioussat, Maryland. (Chairman, 1900-1912)
Mrs. Claiborne, Virginia. (1900-1906)
Mrs. Lamar, Georgia. (1900-1906)
Miss Wharton, Pennsylvania. (1900-1910)
Mrs. Bacon, Rhode Island. (1900-1906)
Mrs. Groesbeck, Ohio. (1902-1904)
Mrs. Wright, California. (1902-1904)
Mrs. Robbins, Illinois. (1902-1906)
Mrs. Houghton, Maine. (1902-1906)
Mrs. Young, Minnesota. (1902-1906)
Mrs. Casper, Colorado. (1902-1906)
Mrs. Winchester, Indiana. (1902-1910)
Mrs. Meares, North Carolina. (1902-1904)
Mrs. Van Rensselaer, West Virginia. (1904—)
Mrs. Sprunt, North Carolina. (1904-1910)
Mrs. Taylor, District of Columbia. (1904-1906)

Mrs. Young, Georgia. (1904 —)
Mrs. Batre, Alabama. (1904-1906)
Mrs. Rhodes, Mississippi. (1904-1906)
Mrs. Dickinson, Arkansas. (1906-1908)
Mrs. Clarke, New Hampshire. (1906 —)
Mrs. Robison, New York. (1908-1910)
Mrs. Dyer, Vermont. (1908-1910)
Mrs. Holcombe, Connecticut. (1910-1912)
Mrs. Adams, Kentucky. (1910-1912)
Mrs. Laird, Vermont. (1910-1912)
Mrs. Kimball, Kansas. (1910-1912)
Miss Ravenel, South Carolina. (1910-1912)
Mrs. Houghton, Maine. (1910 —)
Miss Hinton, North Carolina. (Chairman, 1912 —)
Mrs. Sioussat, Maryland. (1900 —)
Mrs. Johnson, Arkansas. (1912 —)
Mrs. Shields, Missouri. (1912 —)
Miss Crocker, Massachusetts. (1912 —)
Miss MacIlvaine, New Jersey. (1912 —)

ON A RECIPROCITY BUREAU (1902)

Mrs. Miller, Delaware. (Chairman, 1902-1910)
Mrs. Black, Georgia. (1902-1906)
Mrs. Groesbeck, Ohio. (1902-1906)
Mrs. Clarke, New Hampshire. (1906-1908)
Mrs. Lee, Texas. (1906-1908)
Miss French, Iowa. (1906-1908)
Mrs. Noyes, Minnesota. (1906-1908)
Mrs. Bruns, Louisiana. (1908-1910)
Mrs. Christian, Minnesota. (1908-1910)
Mrs. Fyfe, Michigan. (1908-1910)

Mrs. Cheves, South Carolina. (1908-1910)
Mrs. Wilmer, District of Columbia. (Chairman, 1910—)
Mrs. Wilder, Georgia. (1910-1912)
Mrs. Kimball, Kansas. (1910-1912)
Mrs. Batré, Alabama. (1910-1912)
Mrs. Waring, South Carolina. (1910-1912)
Mrs. Houghton, Maine. (1912—)
Mrs. Smith, Nebraska. (1912—)
Mrs. McConnell, Louisiana. (1912—)
Mrs. Clarke, New Hampshire. (1912—)
Mrs. Young, Florida. (1912—)
Mrs. Buckner, Kentucky. (1912—)

ON THE PRESERVATION OF ANCIENT PAINTINGS AND OTHER RELICS (1902)

Mrs. Hill, South Carolina. (Chairman, 1902-1908)
Mrs. Elliot, Missouri. (1902-1904)
Mrs. Lea, Tennessee. (1902-1904)
Mrs. Chauncey, New York. (1902-1906)
Miss Miller, District of Columbia. (1902-1904)
Mrs. Benjamin, Massachusetts. (1904-1906)
Mrs. Blake, Louisiana. (1904-1906)
Mrs. Wilcox, Rhode Island. (1904-1908)
Mrs. Bruce, Kentucky. (1904-1906)
Mrs. Stitt, Arkansas. (1904-1906)
Mrs. Wallace, Tennessee. (1904-1906)
Mrs. Fernald, Florida. (1904-1906)
Mrs. Adams, Kentucky. (1906-1908)
Mrs. Wright, California. (1906-1908)
Mrs. Henry, Virginia. (1906-1908)
Mrs. Mitchell, Wisconsin. (1906-1908)

COMMITTEES OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

ON THE PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS IN WASHINGTON CITY (1902)

PRELIMINARY COMMITTEE

Mrs. Cropper, District of Columbia.
Mrs. Dalton, Massachusetts.
Mrs. Robins, Virginia.
Mrs. Rhodes, Mississippi.
Mrs. Smalley, Vermont.

COMMITTEE TO ACT

Mrs. Chandler, New Hampshire. (Chairman, 1902-1906)
Miss Wharton, Pennsylvania. (1902-1906)
Mrs. Clarke, New Hampshire. (1902-1906)
Mrs. Groesbeck, Ohio. (1902-1906)
Mrs. Maffitt, North Carolina. (1902-1906)
Mrs. Lyster, Michigan. (1902-1906)
Mrs. Cropper, District of Columbia. (1902-1906)
Mrs. Black, Georgia. (1902-1906)
Mrs. Robins, Virginia. (1902-1906)
Mrs. Sioussat, Maryland. (1902-1906)
Mrs. du Pont, Delaware. (1902-1904)
Mrs. Chew, Pennsylvania. (1902-1906)

ON A MEMORIAL AT JAMESTOWN (1904)

PRELIMINARY COMMITTEE

Mrs. Harrison, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. Lee, Texas.
Mrs. Winchester, Indiana.

COMMITTEE TO ACT (1904)

Mrs. Wendell, Massachusetts. (Chairman, 1904-1908)
Mrs. Harrison, Pennsylvania. (1904-1908)
Mrs. Newberry, Michigan. (1904-1908)

Mrs. Buckner, Kentucky. (1904-1908)
Mrs. Meares, North Carolina. (1904-1906)
Mrs. Welling, Illinois. (1904-1908)
Mrs. Houghton, Maine. (1904-1908)
Mrs. Peck, Rhode Island. (1904-1908)
Mrs. Chauncey, New York. (1904-1908)
Mrs. Coleman, Virginia. (1904-1908)
Miss French, Iowa. (1904-1908)
Mrs. Goddard, Colorado. (1904-1908)
Mrs. Gamble, Florida. (1904-1908)
Mrs. Groesbeck, Ohio. (1904-1908)
Mrs. Van Rensselaer, West Virginia. (1904-1908)
Mrs. Reed, Maryland. (1904-1908)
Mrs. Shields, Missouri. (1904-1908)
Mrs. Lyster, Michigan. (1904-1908)
Mrs. Blake, Louisiana. (1904-1908)
Mrs. Hanger, Arkansas. (1904-1908)
Mrs. Vance, Wisconsin. (1904-1908)
Mrs. Lee, Texas. (1904-1908)
Mrs. Lea, Tennessee. (1904-1908)
Mrs. Young, South Carolina. (1904-1906)
Mrs. Cassatt, Pennsylvania. (1906-1908)
Mrs. Sprunt, North Carolina. (1906-1908)
Mrs. Ramsay, Virginia. (1906-1908)
Mrs. Hill, South Carolina. (1906-1908)
Mrs. Batré, Alabama. (1906-11908)
Mrs. Whitney, Connecticut. (1906-1908)
Mrs. Bulkeley, Connecticut. (1906-1908)
Mrs. Miller, Delaware. (1906-1908)
Mrs. Kennon, District of Columbia. (1906-1908)
Mrs. Wilder, Georgia. (1906-1908)
Mrs. Hodges, Indiana. (1906-1908)

Mrs. Noyes, Minnesota. (1906-1908)
Mrs. Rhodes, Mississippi. (1906-1908)
Mrs. Jamieson, New Jersey. (1906-1908)
Mrs. Clarke, New Hampshire. (1906-1908)
Mrs. Bingham, Vermont. (1906-1908)
Mrs. Kimball, Kansas. (1906-1908)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON THE MEMORIAL AT JAMESTOWN

Mrs. Wendell, Massachusetts.
Mrs. Chauncey, New York.
Mrs. Harrison, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. Lyster, Michigan.
Miss French, Iowa.
Mrs. Richard Hale, Massachusetts,
Secretary of Committee.

ON A RECORD BOOK OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR
(1904)

Mrs. Lyster, Michigan (*ex officio.*)
Mrs. Jackson, Maryland, Chairman.
Mrs. Smith, District of Columbia.
Mrs. Cassatt, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. Holcombe, Connecticut.
Mrs. Batre, Alabama.
Mrs. Dalton, Massachusetts.
Mrs. Winchester, Indiana.
Mrs. Atterbury, New York.
Mrs. Shields, Missouri.
Mrs. Goddard, Colorado.
Mrs. Buckner, Kentucky.
Mrs. Montague, Virginia.
Mrs. Wilson, North Carolina.

ON A COLONIAL EXHIBIT AT THE JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION (1906)

Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page, Virginia, Chairman.
Mrs. Cassatt, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. Von Kapff, Maryland.
Mrs. Jamieson, New Jersey.
Mrs. Miller, Delaware.
Mrs. Kennon, District of Columbia.
Mrs. Maupin, Virginia.
Mrs. Peck, Rhode Island.
Mrs. Wendell, Massachusetts.
Mrs. Atterbury, New York.
Miss Vander Horst, South Carolina.
Mrs. Whitney, Connecticut.
Mrs. Wilder, Georgia.
Mrs. Clarke, New Hampshire.
Mrs. Sprunt, North Carolina.
Mrs. Wright, California.
Miss Lunt, Illinois.
Mrs. Connor, Michigan.
Mrs. Noyes, Minnesota.
Miss French, Iowa.
Mrs. Warren, Ohio.
Mrs. Goddard, Colorado.
Mrs. Houghton, Maine.
Mrs. Shields, Missouri.
Mrs. Vance, Wisconsin.
Mrs. Lea, Tennessee.
Mrs. Blake, Louisiana.
Mrs. Buckner, Kentucky.
Mrs. Judah, Indiana.

Mrs. Batré, Alabama.
Mrs. Lee, Texas.
Mrs. Johnson, Arkansas.
Mrs. Christopher, Florida.
Mrs. Richardson, Vermont.
Mrs. Van Rensselaer, West Virginia.
Mrs. Rhodes, Mississippi.
Mrs. Kimball, Kansas.

ON COLONIAL DAMES' DAY AT THE JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION (1906)

Mrs. Lea, Tennessee, Chairman.
Mrs. Holcombe, Connecticut.
Mrs. Reed, Maryland.
Mrs. Shields, Missouri.
Mrs. Newberry, Michigan.
Mrs. Adams, Kentucky
Miss Haldane, New York.
Mrs. Houghton, Maine.

ON THE PUBLICATION OF THE LETTERS OF PITT, LORD CHATHAM. (1904)

Mrs. Sioussat, Maryland. (Chairman, 1904-1908)
Mrs. Coleman, Virginia. (1904-1908)
Miss Lathrop, New Jersey. (1904-1908)
Mrs. Atterbury, New York. (1904-1908)
Mrs. Weeden, Rhode Island. (1904-1908)
Mrs. Wilson, North Carolina. (1904-1906)
Mrs. Gouverneur, North Carolina. (1906-1908)

ON THE PUBLICATION OF THE LETTERS OF RICHARD HENRY LEE AND GOVERNOR SHIRLEY (1908)

Mrs. Sioussat, Maryland. (Chairman, 1908-1912)
Miss Lathrop, New Jersey. (1908-1912)
Mrs. Atterbury, New York. (1908-1912)
Mrs. Weeden, Rhode Island. (1908-1912)
Mrs. Smith, Delaware. (1908-1912)
Mrs. Holcombe, Connecticut. (1908 —)
Miss Palm, Texas. (1908-1912)
Mrs. Lea, Tennessee. (1908-1912.)
Mrs. Janin, District of Columbia. (1908-1912)
Mrs. Dean, Indiana. (1910-1912)
Mrs. Warren, Ohio. (1910-1912)
Miss Wharton, Pennsylvania. (1910 —)
Mrs. Shields, Missouri. (1910-1912)
Mrs. Winchester, Indiana. (1910-1912)
Mrs. Rieman, Maryland. (Chairman, 1912 —)
Mrs. Robison, New York. (1912 —)
Mrs. Sioussat, Maryland. (1912 —)
Miss Bissell, Delaware. (1912 —)
Mrs. Kirkland, Tennessee. (1912 —)
Mrs. Sprunt, North Carolina. (1912 —)
Mrs. Vilas, Wisconsin. (1912 —)
Mrs. Groesbeck, Ohio. (1912 —)
Mrs. Lee, Texas. (1912 —)

ON A DESIGN FOR A FLAG FOR THE NATIONAL SOCIETY (1908)

Mrs. Jamieson, New Jersey.
Mrs. Harrison, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. Christian, Minnesota.
Mrs. Houghton, Maine.
Mrs. Goddard, Colorado.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL BUILDING (1910)

Mrs. Robison, New York. (1910—)
Mrs. Harrison, Pennsylvania. (1910—)
Mrs. Holcombe, Connecticut. (1910—)
Mrs. Lamar, Georgia. (1910—)
Mrs. Lea, Tennessee. (1910—)

ON THE PRESERVATION OF CHURCH SILVER (1910)

Mrs. Wendell, Massachusetts, Chairman.

This National Committee consisted of one member from each Corporate Society, appointed by its President.

PLYMOUTH COMMEMORATION COMMITTEE (1910)

Mrs. Lyster, Michigan, Chairman. (1910-—)
Mrs. Lamar, Georgia. (1910-—)
Mrs. Bruns, Louisiana. (1910-—)
Mrs. Babcock, Rhode Island. (1910-—)
Miss Bissell, Delaware. (1910-—)
Mrs. Kimball, Kansas. (1910-—)
Mrs. Craven, New Jersey. (1910-—)
Mrs. Walker, Illinois. (1910-—)
Mrs. Holcombe, Connecticut. (1912-—)
Mrs. Benson, Pennsylvania. (1912-—)
Mrs. Robins, Virginia. (1912-—)
Mrs. Chauncey, New York. (1912-—)
Mrs. Wendell, Massachusetts. (1912-—)
Mrs. Anderson, Colorado. (1912—)
Miss Sawyer, New Hampshire. (1912-—)
Miss Williams, Illinois. (1912-—)
Miss Atwood, Wisconsin. (1912-—)

Mrs. Rhodes, Mississippi. (1912-—)
Mrs. Adams, Kentucky. (1912-—)
Mrs. Bagley, Michigan. (1912-—)
Mrs. Price, Washington. (1912-—)
Mrs. Brown, California. (1912-—)

ON PRESERVATION OF EXISTING RECORDS (1912)

Mrs. Starr, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. Beekman, New York.
Mrs. Johnson, Rhode Island.
Mrs. Reed, Maryland.
Miss French, Iowa.
Mrs. Robins, Virginia.
Mrs. Holcombe, Connecticut.

ON THE BOOKLET FOR THE OBJECTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY (1912)

Mrs. Lamar, Georgia.
Mrs. Wendell, Massachusetts.
Miss de Graffenried, Georgia.
Miss Wharton, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. Furness, Minnesota.
Mrs. Lyster, Michigan.
Mrs. Lea, Tennessee.

There are other numerous and important committees on the routine work of the Councils, such as—Revision, Printing, Credentials, Auditing, Necrology, Reception, Registers, Pedigree Papers, and various Testimonials. The list is too long to print in full, and we only include here the committees on the special work described in this account.

INDEX

INDEX

PAGE

Abstract of Wills 44
Alabama 11, 26, 27, 30, 33, 36, 50, 51, 94, 106
Alamo 23
Albany State House 41
Allegheny 36, 37
Aid Societies 65
Alexandria 31
American Art Association 57
Andrews, Dr. 78
Annapolis 28
Anniversaries 49, 54, 55, 56, 62
Anthem, National 68
Antin, Mary 60
Antiques 15, 16, 19, 46-49, 79-92
Appalachian Industrial Association 66
Appendix 99-122
Ark and Dove 55
Arkansas 23, 24, 33, 58, 93, 106
Arlington Book 96
Arlington Monument 95, 96
Ashley River 19
A. P. V. A. 69, 73, 74
Associate Societies 9, 10, 11
Augusta, Fort 26

Bacon's Rebellion 71
Bagley, Worth 95
Ballagh, Dr. 78
Baltimore 34, 48

PAGE

Barracks, Old 21
Battle 26, 27
Battleship 69
Beaux, Cecilia 34
Belcher, Gov. 29
Belinda 31
Bennington (Vt.) 47
Berkeley, Bishop 16
Bethesda Orphanage 29
Bienville, Sieur de 27, 30
Bigelow 82
Billerica (Mass.) 45
Bloody Marsh, Battle of 26
Board of Trade, London 41
Bodleian Library 42
Bohemian Society 61, 62
Book, Memorial at Arlington 96
Booklet, History of Society 7, 122
Book Plates. 42, 46
Boone, Daniel 36
Boston 18, 57, 64
Boston Museum 84, 85, 86, 87
Braddock, Gen.. . . . . 27, 78, 79
Branford 32
Brent 33, 81
British Museum 43, 78
Brooke, de la 43
Brooke, Robert 35
Brown, Glen 71
Brown University 43, 58
Bruton Church 22
Bryn Mawr 58
Buildings, Old 13-16, 27-32, 37-38, 69-76, 115
Bulfinch 18
Bulloch 81
Burgesses 42, 70
Burgomaster's Minutes 42

PAGE

Burr, Aaron 51, 65
Byrd 14, 20

Cabell 81
Cabildo 31
Cadillac (Mich.) 51
California 11, 24, 30, 32, 33, 40, 49, 51, 93, 94, 104
Calvert 55, 81
Cambridge 18, 82
Cannon 19, 20, 26
Cape Fear River 18, 28
Carlisle House 22
Carnegie Institute 77
Carpenters' Hall 15
Carroll 81
Castine, Baron 49
Catalogues 42, 46, 48, 52, 80, 85, 88
Certificate, National 108
Chanco 26
Character of the Society 7-13
Charles II 44, 83
Charleston (S. C.) 39, 77
Charleston-Kanakha 27
Charter of Liberties, Great 56
Chelsea (Mass.) 96
Chicago 57, 61, 62, 76
Chickamauga 94
Chigontualgas 51
China 47, 82
Churches 14, 18, 19, 20, 22, 39, 55, 69-73, 76, 82-91
Cincinnati 31, 54
Citizenship 61, 62, 63, 64
City History Clubs 64, 65
Civic League 64
Civic Primer 62, 63, 64, 65
Clermont 52
Clarence, Duke of 16
Clark, George Rogers 28

PAGE

Clubs 64, 65, 66, 67, 69
Collections, 15, 16, 17, 19-21, 49-69, 79-91, 110, 111, 114, 118, 119
Colonial State Societies 9, 10
Colorado 36, 53, 64, 65, 67, 93, 94, 101, 105
Committees . . 11, 35-38, 42, 43, 45, 68, 71, 76, 79, 80, 88, 91, 93, 97, 98, 101-122
Conestoga Creek 36
Coney 86
Congress Hall 14, 68
Congress, Petitions to 37, 69, 76
Connecticut . . 18, 22, 25-27, 29, 30, 32, 33, 35, 37, 40, 45, 46, 48, 52-54, 85, 90, 91, 93, 101, 102, 104
Constitution 9, 12, 42, 59, 60, 109
Cooper, Austin House 18
Corey, John 90
Corporate Societies 8-11, 13-69, 76, 103-107
Correspondence 40, 41, 44, 45, 52, 76, 78, 119, 120
Councils, National 8, 9, 11, 12, 68, 76, 82, 92
Craggie Hope School 67
Cuba 92
Custis, Daniel Parke 39
Custis, Martha 20

Dandridge, Martha 39
Daniel, Gov. 35
Danvers, ... 17
Declaration of Independence 29, 52, 60
Delaware . 8, 11, 12, 22, 24, 25, 30, 44, 45, 52, 56, 87, 90, 93, 101-103
Delaware, Lord 56
De Monte Settlement 51
Denver (Colo.) 36
De Soto 24
Detroit 27, 64
Diaries 44, 45, 49, 50, 51, 52
D'Iberville 28
District of Columbia . . 8, 9, 12, 22, 27, 37, 43, 47, 52, 79, 93, 94, 101-103

PAGE

Dorchester 19
Dorothy Q. 14, 17
Drake, Sir Francis 24
Dubuque, Julian 51
Dummer Academy 17
Dutch Settlement 25, 44

Ebenezer 20
Educational. 49-69
Egerton MSS. 78
Ellicott, Col. Andrew 51
Epitaphs 43, 45, 74
Erie, Lake 27
Essays 57, 58, 59
Everett, Dr. William 51
Exeter 20, 52
Exhibits 21, 46-48, 79-91, 110, 111, 118, 119
Expositions 47, 48, 80-82

Filipino 59
Fishermen 51
Flags 36, 68, 69, 120
Forest Reservations 37
Florida 11, 23, 31, 32, 47, 51, 67, 106
Fort Casimir 25
Fort Christina 24
Fort Clendenning 27
Fort Clinton 65
Fort Detroit 27
Fort Johnson 26
Fort Marion 23
Fort Myer 92
Fort Nelson. 28
Fort Pitt 26
Fort Popham 24
Forts and Battlegrounds 26, 27
Fort Sandusky 27
Fort Saybrook 26

PAGE

Fort Snelling 27
Fort, Tabby (S. C.) 19
Fort Toulouse 27
Fox Indians 27
Frame of Laws (Pa.) 55, 56
Franklin, Benjamin 55
Frederica 21
French Colonial Period 51, 53
French, William 45
Friendly House 66
Fulton 46, 52, 54
Fundamental Constitutions 42
Furman, Letters of Moore 45

Gardens, Colonial 15, 16, 21
Georgia . . 11, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 29, 30, 31, 43, 49, 50, 52, 67, 81, 84, 88, 91, 93, 101, 102, 104
Gibbons, Grinling 15, 21
Gillespie, Elizabeth Duane 58
Gorges, Ferdinando 51
Governors 26, 29, 35, 43, 55, 76, 78, 86
Grave Stones 25, 34, 35, 36, 40, 43, 45, 70
Guilford 18

Habersham 81
Hall, Hubert 77
Hampton 35, 52
Hancock-Clarke House 18
Hancock, John 17
Harnett, Cornelius 28, 42
Hartford 18, 29
Haynes, Gov. 29
Hernicopolis 32
Historic Buildings . . . 13-23, 26, 27, 30-32, 38, 46, 69-76, 81
Historian's Report 11
Historic Research Committee . . . 11, 76, 77, 80, 112, 113
Hoar, Senator 40
Holmes, Oliver Wendell 17, 19

PAGE

Hooker, ... 29, 90
Hopkins, Ezek 16
Hospital Ships 92
Hospitals 33, 92, 94
Hudson 31, 46, 49, 54
Hull 86
Hungarians 63
Hunt, Galliard 78
Hutchinson 29, 33

Illinois 33, 40, 57, 60-63, 93, 105
Immigrants, Work Among 59-66
Independence Hall 68
Indiana 38, 50, 51, 54, 59, 65, 67, 93, 106
Indians 15, 25, 26, 27, 44, 45, 51
Industrial Schools 66, 67
Inscriptions . . 24, 25, 27, 28, 32, 33, 34, 36, 38, 40, 43, 45, 74, 75, 77, 95, 96
Insignia 108
Interstate and West Indian Exposition. 47
Iowa 32, 41, 45, 50, 51, 54, 58, 59, 66, 67, 102, 105
Italians 63, 64, 65, 66
Iron Furnaces 45
Iron Numbers 37

Jackson, (Miss.) 36
Jameson, Dr. Franklin 76, 78
Jamestown 26, 29, 33, 47, 69-76, 80-82, 115-117, 119
Jamestown Memorial 29, 69-76, 115-117
Jefferson, Thomas 31
Jerusalem Church 20
Johns Hopkins University 28, 57, 78
Johnson 26, 30, 78
Joliet, Louis 51
Jones, E. Alfred 82, 84

Kansas 33, 54, 107
Kentucky 28, 33, 36, 50, 53, 67, 70, 91, 106

PAGE

Kieft, Governor 15
Kimball, Miss 77
King, Gen. Charles 68-69
King, Rufus 17
King William's School (Md.) 28

Laconia 52
Ladd House (Moffatt) 20
Lafayette Square 76
Lake Erie 27
Lancaster (Pa.) 36
Landings and Settlements, Early 23-25, 69-76
Lantern Slides 54, 64
La Salle 49, 51
Laurens, Col. John 19
Lectures 56-59, 61-66
Lee, Richard Henry, Letters of 78, 120
Letters 40, 44, 45, 49, 50, 52, 76, 78, 119, 120
Levy Court 44
Lexington (Mass.) 18
Liberty County (Ga.) 19
Liberty, Sons of 31
Libraries 49-56, 57, 63-65, 67, 77, 85
Loan Exhibits 46-48, 79-82, 82-89
Lincoln, Charles Henry 78
Locke, John 42
Lockwood, Luke Vincent 15
Logan, James 15
Little Rock (Ark.) 58
London Board of Trade 41
Londonderry 52
Longfellow House 22
Lords Proprietors 42
Louisburg Campaign 78
Louisiana 11, 31, 50, 51, 94, 106
Louisville 28, 53, 91
Loyalists 42

PAGE

McGowan's Pass 65
McSparran, James 35
Madison, Dolly 34, 76
Maine . . 10, 22, 23, 24, 35, 36, 38, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 58, 67, 85, 93, 105
Manors 15, 17, 20, 43, 81
Margry's French Explorations 41
Marietta (Ohio) 22, 40
Marquette, Père 51
Marshall, John 22
Martello Tower 20
Maryland . . 8, 19, 26, 28, 30, 32-35, 43, 45-49, 52, 54, 55, 57, 69, 79, 81, 83, 88, 89, 93, 96, 101-103
Mason 16, 21
Massachusetts . . 10, 17-19, 26, 29, 40, 45-47, 52, 57, 64, 70, 78, 82, 84, 85, 93, 96, 101, 104
Massacre 26, 36
Maury, Mathew F. 57
Mecklenberg Committee 29
Membership 10, 12
Memorials . . . 15, 30, 35, 57, 58, 69-76, 95, 96, 97, 111, 112, 115-117, 121
Metropolitan Museum 46, 54, 84, 86, 87, 90
Mexican War 30
Miami 93
Michigan . . . 26, 27, 33, 49-51, 64, 68, 70, 94, 95, 101, 105
Medford 17
Midway, Georgia 19
Milestones 36
Milton (Mass.) 29
Minnesota 27, 53, 64, 105
Minutes of Orphan Master's Court. 41
Missionaries 51
Mississippi 11, 27, 28, 36, 51, 58, 67, 107
Missouri 33, 58, 63, 93, 105
Mobile, Alabama 30
Model Schools 57, 66, 67

PAGE

Moffatt-Ladd House 20-21
Montauk Point. 93
Monuments and Tablets . . . 18, 23-39, 77, 95, 96, 111, 112
Moody, Samuel 17
Mound Builders 50
Mountaineers, Work Among 66-68
Mount Vernon 61
Museums . . 15, 19, 20, 43, 46-48, 54, 78, 79, 84-88, 90, 91, 110, 111

Nashville 66
Nassau Hall 32
Natchez 51, 58
National Councils 8, 11-13, 68, 70, 76
National Museum 79, 84, 88
National Relief Association 92-95, 110
National Society . 7-13, 68, 69, 70, 73, 76-80, 82, 91-93, 95-97,
Navigators 24
Nebraska 50, 107
New Amsterdam 41
Newark 24
New Castle 25, 44
New Hampshire . . 17, 20, 21, 23, 35, 40, 42, 44-46, 50, 52-54, 85, 91, 93-94, 102, 104
New Jersey . . 8, 10, 21, 24, 26, 29, 32, 33, 37, 40, 45, 46, 52, 54, 67, 69, 83, 87, 89, 93, 101-103
New Orleans 31
Newport 16, 43, 58
New York . . 10, 15, 16, 26, 30, 31, 33, 41, 42, 46, 47, 49, 50, 52-55, 58, 59, 65, 84-87, 91-93, 101, 104
Niagara Falls 37
Nicholas, Sir Francis 28
Non-Colonial State Societies 9, 10, 11
North Carolina . . 18, 26, 28, 29, 38, 42, 52, 54, 55, 59, 68, 90, 94, 95, 104
Numbers, Iron 37
Nurse House, Rebecca 17

PAGE

Objects of the Society 12, 13, 59, 60
Officers 101-102
Oglethorpe 14, 21, 23, 26, 30, 81, 91
Ohio 22, 27, 30, 33, 40, 48, 54, 58, 64, 93, 105
Ohio Land Company 22, 40
Old Bank House 47
Old Barracks 21
Old Churches of Maryland 43
Old Manors of Maryland 43, 81
Once Upon a Time in Delaware 52
Once Upon a Time in Rhode Island 52
Organization 8, 9
Orphan Masters' Court 41,54

Page 81
Paintings 57, 114
Papers 49, 50, 51, 52
Parish Records 34, 39, 40
Pasayak 24
Pelham Park 33
Penn, William 25, 41, 44, 55, 56
Pennsylvania . . 8, 10, 14, 15, 25, 26, 30, 33, 36, 37, 41, 45, 46, 52, 55-58, 68, 83, 84, 88, 93, 101-103
Philipse 15, 31
Philippines 92, 94
Pike, Zebulon 27
Pilgrimages 18, 55, 56
Pittsburgh 37, 79
Pitt, William, Correspondence of 76, 77, 119
Plymouth 97, 121
Pocahontas 32,33
Pohick Church 22
Point Pleasant 28
Poles 64
Popham Settlement 24, 51
Powder Magazine 18
Portland, Maine 22

PAGE

Porto Rico 92-93
Portraits 46-48, 81
Portsmouth (N. H.) 20, 94
Presentation of Jamestown Memorial 72, 73
Presidents, Virginia 31
Princeton 32
Prizes 56-59
Providence (R.I.) 16, 69
Publications, Historical 39-45, 76-78, 119, 120
Putnam, Rufus 23, 40
Pyle, Howard 57

Quincy House 14, 17

Raleigh Tavern 31
Raleigh, North Carolina 94
Randolph 81
Rasle, Father 35, 36
Reciprocity Bureau 76, 113, 114
Records, Preservation of 39-45, 78, 122
Registers 39-45
Relics 42, 46-48, 79-91, 110, 111, 114, 118, 119
Relief Work 92-95, 110
Reports 11
Representation 8, 9, 70, 110
Resolutions 7, 70, 110
Revere, Paul 18, 86
Rhode Island . . 16, 23, 30, 33, 35, 40, 41, 43, 46, 47, 52, 58, 69, 82, 84, 85, 88, 92, 93, 102, 104
Roads and Trails 37
Roanoke Island (N. C.) 26
Rochambeau 16
Rochester 58
Roosevelt 19, 96
Ross, Betsy 68
Royall House 17
Royal Patent 44
Rumsey, James 52

PAGE

Rural School Improvement 67
Russellborough 29
Russians 64

St. Augustine 23, 32, 47
St. Croix Island 51
St. James', Santee (S. C.) 39
St. John's 76, 88
St. Paul's 34
St. Peter's (Va.) 20, 39
St. Philip's (N. C.) 18, 28
St. Philip's (S. C.) 35, 39
St. Simon's Island (Ga.) 21, 26
Salzburgers 20
Sanderson 86
Santiago 94
Savannah 14, 23, 30, 31, 91
Saybrook Point 26, 27
Scholarships 56-59, 61
Schools 56-59, 62, 63, 65-68
Schuyler, Philip 41
Screven, General 19
Seals 39, 42, 43, 108
Seavy's Island 94
Selma 94
Settlement Homes 66, 67
Settlements and Landings 22, 23-25, 69-76
Ship, Hospital 92
Shirley, Gov. William, Letters of 78, 120
Silver, Old 46, 47, 48, 79-91, 121, 122
Sioux Nation 27
Six Nations 25, 31
Smithfield Church 72
Smith, John 74, 75
Smith, John Cotton 48
Smithsonian Institution 79, 84, 88, 110, 111
Societies Composing the National Society . . . 9-11, 103-107

PAGE

Solace, The 92
Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument and Book 95, 96, 111-113, 117
Sons of Liberty 31
South Carolina . . . 18, 19, 35, 39, 46, 47, 77, 90, 93, 104
South Kingston 35
Spanish-American War 92-96
Spanish-American War Monument 95, 96, 111, 112
Spanish Galleons 48
Split Rock 33
Spottswood 81
Stamp Act 29, 31, 77
Stanard, William G. 71
State House 18, 22, 23, 24
Stenton 14, 15
Stewart, General 19
Stimson, Edith Parker 65
Stories Told to Schools 54
Stuart, Gilbert 81
Study Classes 49-56
Subscribers to Silver Book 84, 85
Sullivan 25
Sully 81
Sun Dials 24, 27, 31
Surgeons-General, Army and Navy 92, 96
Swedes 22, 24, 25, 44

Tabby Fort 19
Tableaux 54, 64
Tablets and Monuments . . . 18, 23-39, 56, 65, 73-75, 76, 77, 95, 96, 111-113
Taft, Mrs. 34
Tarrytown 31
Taylor, Zachary 36, 79
Ten-Mile-Run 25
Tennessee 30, 40, 47, 48, 50, 53, 58, 66, 67, 106
Tercentenary 24, 51, 54, 70, 73
Texas. 23, 30, 54, 55, 59, 106

PAGE

Thanksgiving 56
Theatres 68
Thirteen Colonial States 8, 9, 10, 52
Titanic Memorial 97
Toledo 54
Tombstones 25, 34-36, 40, 43, 45, 70
Tomochichi 25
Tondee 31, 81
Toulouse, Fort 27
Tower Hill 35
Townsend, Mrs. Howard 15
Tower, Jamestown 70, 71, 72
Travels on the American Continent 78
Trent, Chief Justice 29
Trenton 21, 29
Tryon, Governor 29
Tuscaloosa 26

Uncas 25, 94
Universities 28, 32, 43, 56-59, 61-63, 76, 78
Unveilings 24, 26, 27, 29, 30-32, 38, 96

Van Buren County (Tenn.) 67
Van Cortlandt House 15, 16, 46, 55
Vanderbilt University 53
Van der Donck, Patroonship 15
Van Dyck 81
Vatican 31
Vermont 31, 47, 50, 51, 58, 67, 81, 107
Verplanck House 31
Vestry Books 34, 39, 40
Villages 50
Virginia . . 20, 22, 26, 29-34, 37-39, 42, 43, 48, 53, 54, 56, 57
69-71, 73-77, 79, 81, 87, 88, 93, 101, 103
Virginia Company 32
Virginia University 57

PAGE

Wakefield 34
Walbach Tower 20
Walruyn Van de Veer 42
Wannalancet 26
War, Spanish-American 92-96
Washington and Lee University 32
Washington . . . 14, 16, 20, 22, 30, 34, 39, 44, 57, 58, 60, 61, 79, 89
Washington, City 7, 11, 77, 79, 84, 85, 88, 94, 96, 97
Washington Memorial 30, 97, 121
Washington (State) 30, 50, 58, 59, 107
Westminster Churchyard 34
Westmoreland County 34
Westover 14, 20
West Virginia 27, 51, 107
Wheelwright, Edward 71
Whipple, William 21
Whitchurch, England 35
Whitehall (R. I.) 16
White House 34
Whitefield, George 29, 30, 81
Whitfield House (Conn.) 18
Whitlock, Miss Ursula 34
Whittier 29
William and Mary College 32
Williams, Roger 23, 58
Williamsburg 22, 31, 32, 72
William the Fourth 16
Wilmington, (Del.) 8, 22
Wills, ... 39-45
Wills, Calendar of 41, 44
Wilson, Governor 21
Winslow, The 95
Winthrop, John 17
Wisconsin 33, 37, 63, 64, 67, 68, 92, 93, 105
Witch 17
Witmer Bridge 36
Women, Colonial 32-34

PAGE

Wright, Correspondence of Susannah 45

Yamacraws 25
Yale 16, 32, 78
Year-Books 40, 52
Yonge, Samuel 71
York, Duke of 25, 44

Zimrhl, Professor 62

LE MERVEIE
FANNO LA PER-
FEZIONE MA LA
PERFEZIONE NON
E VNA MERVEIA
THE GILLISS PRESS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
0 011 710 426 6